5c per copy

SOCIAL JUSTICE

National Weekly Review

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

The Suppressed Truth

Volume V. No. 7 | Royal Oak, Michigan | February 14, 1938

Shall America Fight For British in Asia?

Winners in "Know America" Contest

335 Readers Share $7,775 In 28 States

Once more 335 readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** are made happy by the announcement that they have been adjudged winners in a great knowledge-testing competition.

Twenty-eight states are represented in the list of winners. Although the main prizes again go to the Eastern states, the fourth and fifth awards landed in the Middle West and there is a nice sprinkling of the lesser prizes across the whole country.

Three Tie for Grand Prize

An odd feature of the **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest** was a three-party tie for the Grand Prize. Under the rules, this tie could have been broken by the submission of a new set of questions to determine a First, Second and Third place winner. Given their choice of this or dividing equally the total $4,500 constituting the first three prizes, all three graciously agreed to the division, taking $1,500 apiece.

The three winners in tie for first place were:

E. Brookhart, 128 Trenton avenue, Paterson, New Jersey.

John Duffy, 22 Hamilton avenue, Englewood, New Jersey.

Mrs. Mary Sontag, 109 Vauxhall street, New London, Conn.

The Fourth Prize of $200 was awarded to **Mrs. Edwin H. Swenson, 3025 Logan boulevard, Chicago, Ill.**

Fifth Prize was awarded to **Werner M. Schaefer, 2420 N. 38th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.**

Winners of additional prizes are listed on Page 8.

Third Contest Starts Today

Our third great educational competition—**the "AMERICA TODAY" Contest** — opens in this issue. (See Page 9.) For the third time **SOCIAL JUSTICE** will make it financially interesting to you to KNOW affairs of your country and the contentions of our great leader, Father Coughlin.

Two questions will appear each week for the first 12 weeks. Then — in the final week all 50 pictures will be submitted.

But — and here's the big point to this story. We are introducing an altogether new feature into this great contest.

Prizes Doubled For Early Entrants

A CONTESTANT WHO ENTERS THE CONTEST BEFORE MARCH 14—OR DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS—AND IS ADJUDGED A WINNER OF ANY PRIZE WHATSOEVER WILL HAVE HIS OR HER PRIZE DOUBLED!

The management of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** wishes to extend congratulations to all winners in our **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest** and to say to those who did not win—**next time might be your turn.**

They Entered -- They Stuck -- They Won!

Three first place winners tying for the grand prize in the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest, elected to split the three first prizes evenly between them. Left to right, above, they are E. Brookhart, Paterson, N. J., John Duffy, Englewood, N. J., and Mrs. Mary Sonntag, New London, Conn. Fourth prize was awarded Mrs. Edwin H. Swenson (left) Chicago, Ill. and fifth place to Werner M. Schaefer (right), Milwaukee, Wis.

War Hinges On Who Shall Rule Orient

Propaganda Would Have United States Join in War to Continue Suppression of East

From the Broadcast of Father Coughlin, Sunday, February 6

America is confronted with the serious problem of avoiding war.

Who are the unjust agressors? What nations are allies against them? Where, likely, will "the war" originate?

It is commonly known that a close understanding exists between Germany, Italy and Japan on the one hand; and between Great Britain, Russia, France and the United States on the other. **These two definite coalitions of power are preparing to enter into conflict.**

There will be an enormously heavy demand for copies of Father Coughlin's radio broadcast on the war. To obtain yours write promptly to Father Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan.

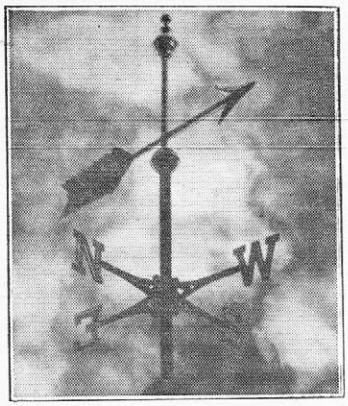
Military propagandists at home and in England, France, and Russia point to "atrocities" committed in China by Japan, a member of the anti-British alliance. According to their reasoning, Japan is the unjust aggressor; and, therefore, so are her allies, Germany and Italy.

A New Spirit Wakes in Asia

Even if this were true, why should the governments of Great Britain, France or America suddenly become so over-wrought on the subject of atrocities? An American answer to that question is imperatively demanded.

For the past one hundred years or more there has been germinating in the minds of the Asiatics a new national

(Continued on Page 14)



THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

FEW people like to use the word "revolution." Fewer still desire to experience one.

Sometimes revolutions are necessary and justifiable. Our American Revolution bears out that thought.

Sometimes revolutions are necessary but not justifiable. The Russian Revolution of 1917 indicates what I mean by that statement.

* * *

At all times revolutions are caused by governments and systems which upheld injustices to such a degree that the consequences became unbearable. If governments and systems had busied themslves with needed reforms, revolutions would have been avoided.

Reasonable reform is the intelligent method for rectifying social ills. When this intelligence is lacking, or when the princes of privilege refuse to produce reform, a physical method is resorted to whereby the underprivileged, through sheer force of numbers and strength, overthrow governments and systems which fail to govern and to systematize the lives of the governed.

* * *

Revolutions are never sudden. They are always preceded by

(a) Justified complaint.

(b) Reasonable and unreasonable suggestions for eliminating the complaint.

(c) Popular agitation aimed at converting the masses either to the reasonable faction or to the unreasonable faction.

(d) Suppression of expression on the part of the princes of privilege and exploitation, who label both the reasonable and unreasonable methods advanced to cure social ills as radical.

(e) Propaganda by the beneficiaries of exploitation to the effect that all agitators for reform are unconstitutional, unpatriotic and unsound.

HISTORY always repeats itself in the development of revolutions. **When domestic troubles reach crucial points, the princes of privilege endeavor to concentrate public opinion and attention upon foreign affairs,** hoping to re-unite all local factions against some common enemy abroad.

Ordinarily this objective is accomplished. Nevertheless, following such a war, a domestic upheaval eventuates.

* * *

In a revolution the good suffer with the evil. Lethal gas plays no favorites. The unsheathed sabers and barking machine guns, when held in the hands of hate, distinguish not between saints and sinners.

* * *

In **"Quadragesimo Anno,"** Pius XI reminded the world that unless the present social evils were quickly remedied, no man should deceive himself with the hope that civilization can escape revolution.

IT is true that some basic social principles have been established under the New Deal. It is likewise true that no effective means have been chosen to establish social security for all. The labor problem is more complex in 1938 than it was in 1932. The acquisition of food and clothing and shelter is more difficult in this year than it was six years ago.

* * *

All this is unfortunate. It is a factual condition which represents a trend towards revolution, if that ugly word must be here employed. That trend will accelerate until real reform occupies the minds of the financialists, industrialists, politicians and citizens of the United States.

* * *

We have spent interminable hours in trying to patch up a financial system that is rotten to the core. What gain? More taxes, governmental confiscation and continued depression.

We have spent six unprofitable years endeavoring to solve the mass production and labor questions. What gain? The establishment of the right of labor to organize, as an asset; and, as a deficit, more unemployed than at any other single time, with wages for those who are employed at lower purchasing power, plus a bitter spirit of class antagonism.

* * *

As for politics and politicians, we have witnessed the birthday of bureaucracy in our midst. Politicians are still busied in hacking away at the stump rather than removing the root causes of our ills.

The citizens, as a whole, are divided between realism and radicalism, a great bloc of them thinking in terms of labor organizations and government subsidy organizations when all of them should be thinking in terms of national co-operation and national salvation.

* * *

The Russian Revolution was unreasonable because it substituted a second error for a first error. Nevertheless, it was justifiable in the minds of those who are acquainted with the miseries to which the Russian workers and peasants were subjected.

Unquestionably, the world can expect a repetition of Russian history unless sane men of all classes and creeds are willing to admit the need for co-operation to institute reform before it will be too late.

Fr. Coughlin Replies . . .

Some Excerpts From the Week's Letters That Seemed to Deserve Wider Reading

FOLLOWING is a message sent by Father Coughlin to a landlord who, upon a raise in taxes, saw fit to pass the burden on to his tenants by increasing their rents:

"Instead of taking into consideration the necessity of our removing the causes of want in the midst of plenty, too many of us are passing the burden on to our dependents. In one sense, the entire nation is doing as you are doing. You are simply passing on a five-dollar rental raise per month to the occupants of your houses. The entire nation is passing on billions and billions of dollars in interest and debt to the next generation.

"All of us must cease this unsound policy and, if necessary, institute a logical sit-down strike against the greatest exploitation of the poor ever conducted.

"It is being conducted in the name of justice, but really it produces injustice.

"It is being implemented by men who are supposed to have the welfare of the poor people at heart, but really it is being executed by those who have at heart the welfare of the money changers!

"The sit-down strike to which I refer is a moral and sensible one. I mean that, as a unit, we must rise up on the platform of our rights, as citizens, to protest unitedly against the continuance of conditions which necessitate rentals and prices entirely out of proportion to the income of an afflicted people—which income is exhausted by more than one-third through the activities of the tax-gatherers."

TO a Scout Master, asking for a message to his young charges, these inspiring words went forth:

"Any youth movement which inculcates Christian principles and actions in the boys of America is worthy of commendation and support by all right-thinking persons.

"It will be well to teach your lads that no real progress can eventuate unless they follow the greatest leader of all times Who is the Way, the Truth and the Light. Promulgate His teachings—especially those which taught us that we must love one another; that whatsoever we do unto the least of His little ones we do unto Him.

"Some time it would be advisable for you to study the life of the great St. Sebastian who astounded the Roman world in the days of Diocletian by winning the Olympic games twice in succession. He was made captain of the Praetorian guard. Then death followed because he preferred to be a follower of Christ rather than a follower of the persecutors.

"God bless you!"

* * *

ON another occasion, referring to our problem of distribution, Father Coughlin issued these statements:

"It seems to me that with the availability of our factories, technicians, machinery, etc. we have absolutely conquered the problem of production. As years go by new inventions will be placed on the market to lighten further the burden of manual labor and to enable our citizens to continue producing more and more units of wealth in fewer and fewer units of time. Consequently, I am of the opinion that good legislation should take this vital fact into consideration by accenting the above principles and by

(Continued on Page 15)

New England Sets Pace For Sales

Boston Subway Posters Drive Circulation Up 400 Per Cent in Week

A spirited circulation drive directed by National Co-Ordinators and sales forces under their supervision is beginning to reap returns that amply reward their effort.

Miles C. Hayes, in charge of circulation work in New England and particularly in the Boston area, writes as follows:

"The increase of 400 per cent on subway stands in one week is due largely to the fact that great numbers were waiting to be told where purchases may be made."

Mr. Hayes, co-operating with the Eastern Advertising Agency, is widely circulating a promotional billing of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, an example of which is reproduced below:

Read The Suppressed Truth in
Social Justice
FATHER COUGHLIN
REVIEWS THE NEWS
NO RECOVERY WITHOUT MONETARY REFORM
JUST LIVING ANNUAL WAGE FOR LABOR
FOR SALE AT
ALL SUBWAY ELEVATED NEWS STANDS
BUY IT FROM YOUR LOCAL NEWSBOY
HOME DELIVERY SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN
JOSEPH McDONALD 129 CHESTNUT AVE JAMAICA PLAIN
PHONE JAM 2119

Effective use of this poster on subway billboards is shown in the other photograph on this page. These bills are changed each week, and the outstanding articles of each edition are advertised in advance on the billboards.

There is no question but that the experience of the Boston dealers can be duplicated in many other parts of the country. **SOCIAL JUSTICE** has stated repeatedly that a vast sales field for this publication remains untouched because local distributors have not taken full advantage of their opportunity.

It is simply a matter of getting the paper on sale in as many places as possible and then, by arresting advertising methods, calling the public's attention to the places where SOCIAL JUSTICE can be obtained each week. This promotional effort is IN ADDITION TO, and by no means interfering with, sales already undertaken by newsboys and individual dealers. In fact, what is needed is a co-ordination of all these circulation activities in each territory. In the Boston area, 220 bulletins are posted and the services of hundreds of loyal social justice supporters enlisted to provide dealers and street sales.

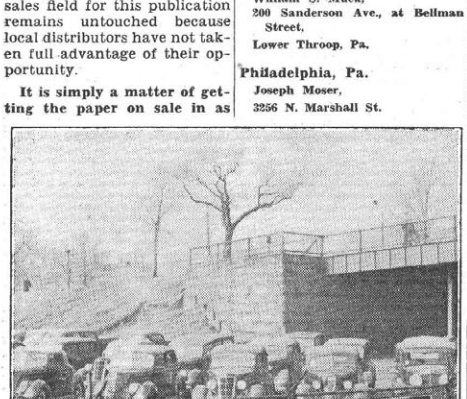
Neighboring New England communities, like Nashua and Manchester, N. H., have volunteered with similar workers. The increased sale of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** in New England will rapidly repay these workers.

They Sell SOCIAL JUSTICE

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Milky Way Laundry,
8909 Third Avenue.

Dickson City,
Throop, Pa.
William S. Muck,
200 Sanderson Ave., at Bellman Street,
Lower Throop, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph Moser,
3256 N. Marshall St.



One thousand papers were sold on subway newsstand in Boston the first week these posters were displayed by the Eastern Advertising Company.

How You Should Have Answered

QUESTION	BEST OR MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER
1. What can American labor expect from Communism?	(5) A labor dictatorship destroying all liberty.
2. How would application of the Popes' encyclicals on labor affect economic conditions in America?	(2) It would reduce class warfare by establishing social justice.
3. What is the difference between Communism and Fascism?	2) Fascism believes in private ownership of property and Communism does not.
4. What alone will avert Communism in America?	(5) Payment to workers of a just, living annual wage.
5. What is the most harmful handicap to the spread of social justice in America?	(3) A dishonest money system.
6. What is the main purpose of John L. Lewis?	(4) To attain personal power through industrial labor organization.
7. What would be the natural result of packing the Supreme Court?	(4) Dictatorial power in the executive.
8. What is the essential difference between the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L.?	(5) The A. F. of L. believes in craft unions and the C.I.O. believes in "one big union."
9. What is a vigilante?	(6) A person who, when the law has failed, seeks to enforce order.
10. What is the limitation of a picket's duty?	(3) To induce by peaceful methods others from working in a struck plant.
11. What is a filibuster?	(2) An attempt to defeat legislation by talking it to death.
12. What is the most necessary element in the preservation of American democracy?	(6) An honest money system.
13. What is meant by a totalitarian state?	(5) One which is ruled by a single dictator and which embodies no freedom of political action.
14. Why cannot a good Christian be also a good Communist?	(4) Because Communism is basically atheistic.
15. What prevents payment of war debts to the United States?	(3) International bankers.
16. What is the principal requisite to the continuance of American liberty?	(2) Financial sovereignty of the American people.
17. What would insure an honest money system in the U. S. A.?	(5) A government-owned central bank paying into circulation money coined and regulated by Congress.
18. What is the chief cause of unemployment in America?	(5) Ability of bankers to manipulate supply of money.
19. What is the duty of Christian leaders towards the workingman?	(6) To unite in putting forth a definite program of social justice.
20. What is the proletariat?	(5) All who live by manual labor and their families.
21. What did the U. S. A. principally acquire through participation in the World War?	(6) An internal national debt to banks of more than 30 billion dollars.
22. What is the most serious menace to American peace?	(3) Schemes of international bankers.
23. Name one fundamental principle of the American form of government	(2) The state is the servant of the people.
24. How does the Constitution protect the interests of American workingmen?	(4) By preventing political, economic or labor dictatorship.
25. What primarily causes monopoly in America?	(1) A collapsible money system aids confiscation of property.
26. What is the weakest point in our American banking system?	(2) Dependence of smaller banks on the Federal Reserve Banks.
27. What state of the Union has existed under six flags?	(5) Texas.
28. What was the main objective of the framers of the Constitution?	(5) To prevent centralization of power in the federal government.
29. What is the leading industry of the United States?	(3) Agriculture.
30. What is the most necessary attribute of the Supreme Court?	(1) It must be free of political control or influence.
31. Why is the United States a democratic country?	(4) Because the right to rule is conferred by the people.
32. Why is an independent Supreme Court necessary to American liberty?	(2) Because a court dependent upon executive influence would tend towards dictatorship and consequent loss of liberty.
33. What is the keystone of American liberty?	(6) The Constitution.
34. What is meant by the "Bill of Rights?"	(3) The first 10 amendments to the Constitution.
35. Why cannot labor do without capital?	(4) Labor must have the economic leadership of capital.
36. Point out in effect one of Father Coughlin's principles of social justice	(2) There should be no bonds which do not bear their share of taxation.
37. Why is Father Coughlin not a Communist?	(6) Because he believes ifidividual rights are superior to state rights.
38. What is your main objection to the Gold Standard?	(1) It permits international juggling of values.
39. What is Father Coughlin's chief aid in spreading social justice?	(5) The radio.
40. Why is Father Coughlin not a Fascist?	(2) Because he is opposed to political or labor dictatorship.
41. Why cannot a member of the C.I.O. be a good Christian?	(4) Because the C.I.O. is dominated and controlled by Communists.
42. Why should Father Coughlin be unmolested in his radio broadcasts?	(1) Because he truly and accurately interprets the encyclicals of the Popes on labor.
43. Economically speaking, what is the meaning of an honest dollar?	(6) One debt free issued by the government.
44. What is the chief cause of up and down swings in the stock market?	(5) Expansion and contraction of bank credit.
45. What is the chief power conferred upon the Government by the Constitution?	(3) The power to coin and regulate money.
46. How does the Supreme Court safeguard the liberty of American citizens?	(1) By keeping a check on Congressional and executive ambition.
47. Why should the Catholic Church encourage Father Coughlin on the air?	(2) Because he is the only public Catholic leader in America who seeks literally to teach the doctrines of Christ and the Popes on economic and social problems.
48. What is America's chief war menace?	(3) British propaganda relative to her investments in the Far East.
*49. What is labor's chief indictment of the New Deal?	(6) You tore the bottom out of our American dollar by rendering it more unstable than ever.
50. What is the main hope of America as a democratic nation?	(6) Monetary reform.

*Most contestants chose as their answer to No. 49: "You failed to restore to Congress its constitutional right to coin money and regulate its value." This is patently a wrong answer. Under the Constitution Congress ALWAYS has had the right and power to coin and regulate money. That which is already possessed cannot be "restored."

SOCIAL JUSTICE

NATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN, LL.D.
Editorial Counsel
(By permission of his Superior)

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

February 14, 1938 162 Volume V. No. 7

Copyrighted 1938, by The Social Justice Publishing Company; published weekly; publication and editorial office, 1416 Woodward Ave., Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $2.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed, we begin all subscriptions with the current issue. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1937, at the Post Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. Liberty of conscience and education.
2. Just, living, annual wage.
3. Nationalization of important public resources.
4. Private ownership of all other property.
5. Control of private property for public good.
6. Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
7. Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
8. Maintain cost of living on an even keel.
9. Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
10. Labor's right to organize.
11. Recall of non-productive bonds.
12. Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
13. Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
14. Simplification of government and lower taxes.
15. Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
16. Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.

Johnson Censures

THERE are no members of the United States Senate, and few persons anywhere else in this country, who know as much about the devious methods of international diplomacy as do Senators Borah and Hiram Johnson.

These two veterans of the battle against Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations are gravely uneasy about the foreign policies of the Roosevelt administration—and when such wise old heads are troubled, it should be an emergency danger signal to the citizens of the nation.

Senator Johnson sees the grave implications of the president's belligerent speech last fall at Chicago being aggravated by more recent actions of the administration and by the reaction of foreign nations to the conduct of "responsible officials" of our government.

> "I am concerned about what is happening today and may happen in the future," warned the Senator. "When the responsible head of the nation says what he will do, it is something that cannot be passed over lightly. . . .
>
> "I say that no head of a nation should make a threat unless he was willing to go through with it. If he can't go through with a threat, then he should explain to the people why he can't."

Senator Johnson knows very well that the Chicago speech of President Roosevelt was not intended as a statement of policy by the "responsible head" of the nation.

He knows that it could only have sprung from a purpose of discouraging the American people from their strong opposition to this nation's becoming involved in any foreign conflict—to give unauthorized and dangerous assurance to Great Britain that the people of the United States would somehow be persuaded to fight for British interests in China—and to arouse the resentment of the Japanese people against our government.

Senator Pittman, New Deal chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, virtually admitted that the president had ulterior motives in speaking as he did at Chicago when, answering Senator Johnson, he said that the foreign policy of a government was to be found in its actions, **not in its words.**

Borah Challenges

SENATOR BORAH injected himself into the debate with a vigorous challenge to the administration to clarify practices of our State Department **which are definitely allying us with Great Britain in effect,** if not in intent.

Borah recalled a recent statement made on the floor of Parliament by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in which Eden said that there was a secret understanding between the United States and the British government, the nature of which he could not reveal.

"There has gone to the world," said Borah, "an understanding that the United States and Great Britain have a working relationship and one of such a nature that it must be kept secret.

"Preceding that, Great Britain had announced a naval building policy. Succeeding that, the United States has announced a great naval building program.

"These things cause other nations to understand that we have a foreign policy based upon a particular relationship with Great Britain.

"What is the result?" continued the Senator. "Every naval nation sets about to build up its navy. What then, is the result? The world has practically gone mad—on the supposition that these powerful nations are building for a purpose.

"All of these things are what make our foreign policy. **They are the very things that brought on the World War."**

Senator Pittman hastened to assure the Senate that there were no "understandings" with Great Britain and that concurrent naval building did not mean necessary future alliance.

Using his own logic, we cannot feel comfortably reassured by Pittman's statement.

His idea is that actions, not words, constitute foreign policy. On that theory, **when actions reveal themselves in war because of entangling alliances,** easy-going America may discover that Borah was right and that Pittman was **just talking.**

Senator Borah is not the type of man who has hallucinations about foreign affairs.

The Press Carries On

WHILE the New Deal proceeds with its war-breeding foreign policy, and while patriotic statesmen continue to sound the alarm of devastating war, the British propagandists and the American press carry on the work of welding the destinies of our people with the world-dominating aims of the British government.

Concurrent with Anthony Eden's wily and purposeful statement to the world from the eminence of the British House of Commons, the British delegation to the League of Nations—now "deliberating" the question of intervening in China against Japanese aggression—issued a formal statement which included the following paragraph:

> **"It is fully realized in British circles that the United States government is acting on parallel lines with the British government, and there is no question at all of concerted action."**

This past week, one of the most learned of the American columnists, denying that there is any tacit understanding between Britain and our government, undertook to "sell" the American people on precisely such an alliance.

"The bonds that bind the two nations (U. S. and England)," says this widely syndicated writer, "are not alliances, not even understandings, but the facts of geography and history. The facts have made us, not allies, but nations which have so many things in common that whatever we may say or wish now, we shall find ourselves, in great crises, pursuing not identical, not even common, but greatly similar purposes.

"The truth of the matter is that the two peoples have independently arrived at a point where their interests are in many great things the same. **They are more united in fact than in theory."**

Considering the activities of our own dominant politicians, the British propagandists and the controlled press of the nation, we might well paraphrase Senator Borah and say:

"These are the very things that got us into the World War!"

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

CAN the people of the United States hope to stay out of the next world war?

Upon the answer to that question depends the future destiny of this nation and the world.

Whether or not we engage in the next world war is a question vastly more significant than whether we can solve our unemployment problem, whether we can control our agricultural surpluses, whether power should be concentrated in the federal government, whether the cost of living goes up or down.

It is a question which overshadows all other pressing questions of the day because its answer answers all these other questions.

If our government joins in the next great war, it will help to intensify all the problems with which our people have been painfully struggling since 1929.

No matter how such a new world war should end, no matter whether or not we were on the "winning" side, our solution of the problems—which must be solved before there can ever again be ordered and progressive social life on this continent — would be made immeasurably more difficult, if not indeed, simply impossible.

* * *

A NEW world war would:

1. Multiply our capacity to produce goods by introducing new methods and machines which eliminate human labor. So, whenever the fever of supplying the battalions of death subsided, the unemployment problem would settle down on us again, doubled or tripled.

2. Stimulate the production of foodstuffs and fibre for textiles—increase the total of land under tillage — so that when "peace" again returned our surpluses of grain and cotton and cattle would be even greater than the surpulses which, supposedly, have ruined the farmers of this country during the past twenty years.

3. Increase our national debt and further concentrate wealth in the hands of a few through the interest on war bonds and the profit on producing for war. In spite of the president's call for legislation to "take the profit out of war," war will always be profitable for a selected few—those few being the international bankers who garner their harvest not in one warring nation, but in all warring nations.

4. Assure an absolute dictatorship over this nation and destroy the last vestiges of popular, free government. If we have had to concentrate as

(Continued on Page 14)

War Debt Welchers Want Us In

America on Losing End of Financing in 1917; Everybody Won but the United States!

By Edward Lodge Curran, Ph. D.

(Copyrighted by Social Justice Publishing Corporation)

INTERNATIONAL propaganda is making every effort to have the United States unite with England and France in levying economic sanctions against foreign nations and, if possible, once again to engage in a war to "make the world safe for democracy"—and England's financial control of international operations.

Who are these governments that are trying to arouse sympathy and support in the United States of America? They are the great welchers in the payment of international debts. They are the countries who begged us to get into the last war, who tried to drain every possible cent from the United States Treasury and who, less than ten years after the World War, denounced us in the press of Europe as a "Shylock" nation. They are not honoroble allies in any undertaking.

They borrowed everything they possibly could from us. They had us send near two millions of our American youth across the seas. They used our money to inflate the price of the English pound, so that it cost us 25 per cent more to send our American troops abroad and to purchase war materials than if we had sent our troops in our own ships and bought our own munitions with American dollars from American manufacturers.

Debtors Refuse To Pay One Cent!

And then, when we had done everything and saved the cause of the Allies at the very moment it was collapsing, they took their booty around the Peace Table of Versailles, increased their armaments, refused for five years and more to discuss a settlement of their debts with the United States, maligned our country abroad, and refused, despite all solemn agreements, to pay a single cent of either the interest or the principal.

Great Britain and France were our largest debtors. Therefore, the governments of Great Britain and France are the greatest welchers. They promised to pay. They refused to pay. Their spoken promise is but a diplomatic and deceitful exhalation. Their written promise is not worth the paper it is written upon. They had secret agreements with other European nations which they have kept. They had open agreements with the United States which they have refused to keep.

We should be very wary about associating ourselves with dishonorable men in any cause. The same rule applies to nations. The repudiation of the war debts by Great Britain and France, and every other European nation engaged in the World War with the exception of Finland, converted our "American Liberty Bonds" into "American Slave Bonds." We shall refuse, in any venture, to become, once again, the bonded slaves of Great Britain or France or anyone else.

In the spring of 1917 the allied cause in the World War was precarious. Every effort was being made by English and French diplomacy, and by English and French propaganda, to entice the United States into the struggle. In the world of finance the British pound sterling was on the down grade. Its rate of exchange was falling. That is why Balfour and his British associates were anxious for the establishment of credits in the United States big enough, if you please, to keep up the rate of exchange. In other words Balfour, the high priest of war debt repudiation, wanted the British pound supported by American credit.

And he got it. The moment we entered the World War the full credit of the United States was placed at the full disposal of the Allies. How happy the British international bankers were! How happy their satellites in Wall Street, the American international bankers, were! The Allies had reached a point where they could obtain no more supplies for lack of credit. Good old Uncle Sam solved the difficulty.

Buried Our Boys, Forgot the Debts

When the Armistice was signed we had nearly two million men in France. At the same time nearly eleven billions of American dollars had been loaned to the Allies. They buried our dead in Flanders Fields. And they buried our debts even deeper than Flanders Fields.

How was the money loaned to the Allies secured? By the flotation of Liberty Bonds. The United States government solicited the wealth of its own citizens through the sale of Liberty Bonds. The proceeds of these Liberty Bonds were turned over to foreign governments.

In return for this money the foreign governments promised to issue bonds of their own, running parallel to all the terms of the Liberty Bonds, as to maturity and principal and interest. The purpose of these foreign bonds in exchange for which the foreign governments received millions of dollars, was to guarantee the payment of the Liberty Bonds.

HOW much of the money raised in the United States through the sale of Liberty Bonds and through direct taxation of American citizens reached England and France? In the first place we should remember that the foreign governments receiving our money did not issue foreign bonds as they had promised. This was the first promise they broke. Instead of the bonds they had promised they gave us promissory notes. And, in November 1920, we held promissory notes against Great Britain to the tune of $4,277,000,000 and against France to the tune of $2,997,477,000.

Once again it is important to remember that by the issuance of American Liberty Bonds the United States borrowed from its own citizens and promised to pay its own citizens back.

Congress never contemplated the repayment of Liberty Bonds by future taxation. Otherwise, American citizens would be saddled with the entire cost of the war after we had gotten into it. The United States government intended that the foreign governments, most of whose borrowed money came from American Liberty Loans, would pay back the foreign bonds they were supposed to issue and out of these proceeds the United States government would pay the holders of American Liberty Bonds. But the only pieces of paper the United States had at the close of the war were promissory notes. They had no foreign bonds because Great Britain and France and all the others had failed to keep their promise.

THERE were no strings attached to the way in which these billions of dollars were to be spent. Great Britain proceeded to use some of the money she received to pay off private debts contracted before the war in Wall Street. Great Britain used some more of her loan to pay interest on prior debts to the United States and to stabilize silver in India. Other governments paid off debts which they had mutually contracted with one another.

It is false to say that the loans were used for war purposes alone.

More pertinent and important is the manner in which the loans were used to bolster up the pound sterling as the medium of world exchange. The American dollars were not spent in the United States for supplies. These American dollars were spent to buy English pounds in the New York Exchange market. With this British credit in English pounds supplies were purchased in the United States and elsewhere. With borrowed American dollars the British were able to inflate the value of the British pound 25 per cent more than it was worth and to keep the British pound as the medium of international exchange. No wonder the British International Bankers—the gold diggers of 1917—loved the Yankee prodigality of Uncle Sam!

U.S. Forced to Pay Cash in Inflation

Furthermore, when the United States began to purchase its supplies in England and elsewhere it had to use these same English pounds and therefore pay more for what was received than if American dollars had been used. In other words, the British International Bankers boosted the price of war supplies for the United States by the use of American dollars loaned by the United States to England. Uncle Sam was surely Tommy Atkins' uncle.

While everyone of the Allies was operating on credit, the United States was obliged to pay cash for everything she purchased from the very Allies to whom she loaned her money.

If I lend my corner grocer $500 to pay his monthly rent and if, during the month, I buy $50 worth of groceries, I imagine that I should be slightly disturbed if my friend and debtor, the grocer, should say:

"I know that I owe you $500 without which I could not keep my store open; but you must pay for your $50 worth of groceries in cash! You cannot have it credited against the loan I owe you. Fifty dollars in cash or no groceries. Meanwhile you should be glad that I owe you five hundred."

And that is exactly what Great Britain and France and all the others said and did to the United States, their creditor, when she proceeded to purchase war supplies abroad. Shylock lives in Europe and not in the United States.

"Settlement" Cuts An Unpaid Debt

When the Armistice was signed, no foreign bonds were in our Treasury to take care of the payment of our war loans. And still we loaned the Shylocks money. Finally, in November, 1920, the doors of the United States Treasury were closed to the welchers. Therefore they went to Wall Street, where, without a qualm of conscience or a patriotic vein of responsibility, private American investment bankers were only too glad to give more money to the welchers.

Not until the United States government protested that no money should be loaned by private bankers or private firms to those foreign governments that had repudiated their obligations, did England and France and the others send commissions to Washington to make a debt adjustment with our own World War Foreign Debt Commission.

They received an adjustment which wrote off a tremendous amount of the money they owed us. In solemn agreements England promised to pay us eighty cents on the dollar; and France, fifty cents on the dollar. The adjustment with other governments was even lower.

Once again a solemn agreement had been made with the United States by the Allies. **And once again they welched!** The "settlement" reopened the doors of Wall Street for continued borrowing but the "settlement" meant no change of heart on the part of the debtor nations. Until the present moment **Great Britain and France have not paid a single cent of principal or interest on the basis of their war-debt reduction settlement.**

Three times Great Britain and France have made solemn promises:

1) They promised to issue government bonds to cover our Liberty Bonds. They did not.

2) They gave promissory notes for the money we loaned them. They have not honored their promissory notes.

3) They came to Washington, secured a reduction and promised once again to abide by their financial promises. They have done nothing of the sort.

And now it is Great Britain and France who want us once again to spend our money and our energy and our blood to maintain their financial and commercial imperialism in the world.

Our answer is simple but firm. **We shall fight for the United States in the United States. We shall not fight for welcher governments abroad.**

Auto Financing And Its Evils

Credit Firms Borrow Money At 1 Per Cent, Re-lend It to Car Buyers at 6-12 Per Cent

Loss Risks Are Negligible But Profits Are Immense; Buyer Signs Away Rights

Closing an automobile sale

THE widely heralded resolution of the federal government to crack down on existing evils in the automobile financing racket has yet to be translated into action, nor are there any present indications that it will.

For a while administration leaders pulled very long faces about the distressing situation and declared that something must be done to purge installment buying of its usurious features, but now it begins to appear that these intentions were about as well-meaning as the 1932 campaign pledge to chase the money changers from the temple.

Newspaper stories on January 21 quoted the auto credit men who conferred with President Roosevelt as being in "hearty agreement" with his principles regarding automobile credit. Just what these principles were or what the conferees agreed on is still a question. However, judging from the strange calm of inaction which has followed the meeting, they probably agreed to do nothing at all about the problem.

1 Per Cent Money Is Loaned At 12

Meantime, the auto finance concerns, controlled by Wall Street banking houses, continue to plunder the pocketbooks of the working classes with the casual grace and easy conscience of a policeman taking bananas from a huckster's cart.

In no other business of racket dimensions are the profits surer or the loss risks less. While these finance concerns have long been under suspicion, they manage to keep warily within the law of the various states. The courts usually side with them on the theory: Let the contract signer beware.

Finance companies, both the independents and those associated with auto manufacturers, borrow money at about 1 per cent from the banks and relend it at 6 to 12 per cent to consumers. The usual "alibi" advanced for the high rates of return is that the credit "risk" involved in installment purchases necessitates high rates for financing.

This contention is absurd for several reasons, one being that the 1 per cent interest at which the money is obtained from banks is far out of proportion to the 6 or 12 per cent levied on consumers.

Credit "Risk" Is Negligible

As for credit risks — they are negligible. On the average, the installment purchaser of an automobile makes a down payment of about 42 per cent of the cash price, thus protecting the finance company against the entire first year's depreciation in the market value of the car.

Although each monthly payment increases this protection, the company retains full lien on the car until the final payment is made. In 1931 the maxium credit losses of the finance companies were three-tenths of 1 per cent. In 1937 credit losses were less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent. Credit risk—indeed!

In this connection there is another important fact to remember. The car buyer on finance terms **is still paying interest on the full amount of money borrowed right up until the last payment is made.** He may owe only a final payment of $20, but if the amount he borrowed at first was $500, he pays full interest on the $500, not the $20. That is usury.

Companies Earn Enormous Profit

Recent years have brought record profits to the finance companies. Figures for 1936 show that the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation increased its volume of installment buying 11.3 per cent, and its net profits 34.5 per cent over 1935. Commercial Credit Company had gains of 50 per cent in the volume of financing, 51.8 per cent in net profits.

General Motors Acceptance Corporation, originator of the "6 per cent plan", earned an average rate of 14.28 on its invested capital during the first five months of 1936, as against 13.75 per cent for the full year of 1935. About 74 per cent of its outstanding funds, drawing interest at 6 per cent, was money borrowed from banks at an average rate of 1 per cent. The upspurt in business made new profit highs possible for all the financing concerns in 1937.

Among the leading assailants of the auto credit racket is Governor Murphy of Michigan. Governor Murphy is particularly opposed to the "deficiency judgment" feature of contracts. Calling it an evil practice, Murphy has stated: "It makes it possible for a finance company to seize an automobile or a radio on which a large sum has been paid, sell it (or bid it in itself) and then go to court and get a judgment against the buyer for any remaining unpaid balance."

An auto show in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, one of the happy hunting grounds of finance companies.

—Pictures on this page by Ewing Galloway

Gov. Murphy Foe of Usury

The Michigan governor is of the opinion that regulation or at least voluntary control of installment buying is necessary in order to eliminate evils which have grown up in the field. By virtue of his public position in the automobile center of the nation, Gov. Murphy probably speaks with authority when he says that most of the leading manufacturers are opposed to "sharp" practices in car financing.

The onus falls principally on the independent credit companies. One of these is the National Bond and Investment Company, owned by the Rothschilds and incorporated under the lenient laws of New Jersey. President of this firm is Melville Rothschild, allied with international money interests that have battened for generations on working people. The National Bond and Investment Company, like other credit syndicates, purchases from auto dealers notes arising from the retail sale of new and used cars.

An important phase of the Rothschild business is the placing, through an insurance agency which is a wholly owned subsidiary, of insurance securing the indebtedness of the financed automobiles. Thus, the company collects a double tribute from its victims. It first charges interest on loans to car purchasers, and then soaks them for the purchase of insurance to protect the loans! Leave it to a Rothschild for ingenuity.

Contract Gives Title to Lender

On the opposite page is reproduced the auto finance contract, known legally as a chattel mortgage, of one of the big finance firms. Beside it is a plainly worded analysis. It would be worthwhile to the reader to study this contract.

That well-known American, John Doe, who plays the part of the victim in the contract, is the personification of millions of American workmen and farmers who need automobiles but cannot afford to pay cash for them. Rather than be without the needed vehicle, John Doe signs a mortgage on it. The slick salesman deludes him into believing that he owns the car after affixing his signature and making a down payment. He does not. The finance company owns the car, but permits it to remain in the custody of Doe while he is prompt in his payments and fulfills

(Continued on Page 14)

Used car market, another lush field for the auto finance companies.
—Ewing Galloway

What Finance Contract On Many Autos Says --

CHATTEL MORTGAGE

A THIS INDENTURE, Witnesseth, that John Doe, of 1734 Adams Street, Huron, Monroe County, State of Michigan,, for $500.00 (amount of note) to the Mortgagor paid, hereby sells and conveys to Soakem Credit Co., the following described property, together with all parts, tires and equipment thereon:

(Description of purchased automobile)

B TO HAVE and TO HOLD the same forever.

C PROVIDED, HOWEVER, if said Mortgagor shall pay a certain promissory note of the face value of $500.00 executed by him on the 14th day of February, 1938, to evidence deferred payments to be made by him on the purchase price of the above described automobile, purchased by him on the date of said note while a resident of 1724 Adams Street, Huron, Michigan, the unpaid portion of which note is $500.00 payable after date hereof in 24 succeeding monthly installments of $20.74 each, and a final installment of $————, this Mortgage shall be void.

D AND PROVIDED, ALSO, that it shall be lawful for said Mortgagor to retain possession of said property at the Mortgagor's own expense until the Mortgagor shall make default in payment of any installment of said note, or commit a breach of any of the covenants or agreements, to-wit:

1 That said automobile shall be kept at 1724 Adams Street, Huron, Michigan, and shall be registered in said State immediately upon execution of this mortgage. The Mortgagor agrees to deliver the Certificate of Title to the Mortgagee upon the receipt thereof, and that the Mortgagee may retain possession of said Certificate until all covenants and conditions herein have been fully performed.

2 That the Mortgagor covenants to keep the property herein described in first-class condition at all times at the expense of the Mortgagor; the Mortgagor shall not part with the possession of the property or remove it from the State of Michigan without the written consent of the Mortgagee; the Mortgagor shall not sublet said property or allow it to be used as a rental property; that the Mortgagor shall exhibit said property to the Mortgagee on demand.

3 That said Mortgagor will warrant and defend said property to said Mortgagee against all claims and demands and keep all the taxes and legal assessments against said property paid, and shall not use or permit the same to be used in violation of any law or ordinance, State, Federal or Municipal.

4 The Mortgagor has no authority, either expressed or implied, from the Mortgagee to place or create, or permit to be placed or created, any liens, encumbrance or charge on said car, by procuring or permitting to be procured, any repairs to, labor or service on, or supplies, materials or accessories for said car.

5 That if default be made in the payment of any of the installments of said note, or if the Mortgagee shall feel insecure or fear removal, or if the Mortgagor shall breach any covenant or condition herein contained, all of said installments shall, at the option of the Mortgagee, without notice, become at once due and payable, anything in said note to the contrary notwithstanding, and the Mortgagee shall thereupon have the right to take possession of said propery without demand, and enter any of the premises of said Mortgagor with or without force or process of law, and take possession of, remove and immediately sell said property at public auction or at private sale, with or without note, at which auction or sale said Mortgagee may become the purchaser. The benefit of all statutory rights, time for redemption and statutory provisions as to time within which the Mortgagee may take possession and statutory provisions as to time, place and notice of sale are hereby expressly waived by the Mortgagor. Out of money arising from such sale, said Mortgagee may retain all attorney's fees, costs and charges for pursuing, searching for, taking, removing, keeping, storing, defending, advertising and selling such property, and the amount unpaid upon said note, rendering the overplus of money arising from such sale to said Mortgagor; in case of deficiency the Mortgagor agrees to pay the same.

6 In the event the Mortgagee shall take possession of said car, the license plates issued for said car may be used in transporting said car to the premises of the Mortgagee, or to any other place, and that any personal property contained in said car may be held by the Mortgagee for delivery to the Mortgagor. The Mortgagor agrees to pay the cost of the collection of each delinquent installment.

7 That all of the terms and conditions of this mortgage shall apply to and be binding upon said Mortgagor, and the personal representatives, successors and assigns, of the Mortgagor, and shall inure to the benefit of said Mortgagee, its successors and assigns. Any provision of this mortgage prohibited by the law of any State shall be ineffective in that State to the extent of such prohibition without invalidating the remaining provisions of the mortgage.

What Finance Contract Means in Plain English --

A John Doe sells to the mortgagee, the Soakem Credit Company, a New Jersey corporation, for the sum of $500 (amount of note) the automobile he bought under the impression it was to belong to him. Doe may drive the car, but it does not belong to him. Under this feature of the mortgage, the Soakem Credit Co. hereinafter referred to as the finance company, retains title to the automobile, together with all parts, tires and equipment, etc.

Description of purchased automobile.

B This means that the finance company has assumed to itself the right to "have and to hold forever" the mortgaged car.

C John Doe may become the owner of the car if he repays the money borrowed from the finance company within the time stipulated in the mortgage contract (24 months). By doing this, Doe voids the mortgage.

D This means it will be all right for John Doe to retain the car in his custody, at his own expense, until he falls behind in any installment or violates any other provision of the mortgage contract. The finance company assumes all right to judge any such breaches of the contract.

Here are the "other provisions" or covenants written into the contract by the finance company:

1 John Doe must register the automobile in the state where he purchased it, and turn over the title of the car to the finance company. The latter keeps the title until Doe has fulfilled all the conditions of the contract.

2 Doe agees to keep the automobile in "first class" condition at all times at his own expense. He is not permitted to dispose of it in order to retrieve his own equity. He is not allowed to remove the car from the state of purchase without written permission from the finance company. He must not exact a charge from anybody for riding in the car, since it is not really his property. And he must at all times keep the car available for the finance company's agents to seize or examine it.

3 While John Doe does not own the automobile, nonetheless he must assume the liability of the owner in case of law suit, must pay any claims growing out of the law suit, must pay all taxes and legal assessments. If he does not do this, the automobile may be repossessed by the finance company, but he (John Doe) is still liable for all claims after the car is taken from him.

4 No debts of any kind must be contracted on the car.

5 If John Doe is behind one installment, or if the finance company feels insecure at any time or decides that Doe is guilty of a breach of any provision of the contract, the whole amount of $500 may become due and payable without notice. The finance company thereupon has the right, with or without legal processes, to enter the premises of John Doe and, by force or otherwise, take possession of the car.

The finance company may then hold a public auction or private sale and become the purchaser of the car for any amount of money it wishes to offer. This means—consider the irony of it—that the company buys the car from itself!

John Doe waives all statutory rights as to time, place and notice of sale. In other words, the finance company may conduct the sale at any place—even in its own offices—and at any time it wishes, without notifying Doe and without giving him an opportunity to pay off his obligation and retrieve the seized car. The finance company, after "purchasing" the car at its own price, may deduct attorney's fees and all other expenses (fixed by itself) from the sales price. If there is an overplus, it is supposed to go to Doe—but there never is any. The finance company sees to that. If there is a deficiency—and it is a simple matter for the finance company to fix one—John Doe is stuck for it. His wages may be garnisheed, if necessary.

6 The license plates which Doe purchased may be used by the finance company to remove the car at the time of seizure, and all personal property in the car may be held subject to confiscation.

Doe must pay all charges incident to the collection of installments.

7 Doe's obligation to the finance company may be transferred to and become binding on his heirs, successors, assigns or personal representatives. If he dies or is without money, or without property on which to place a lien, then they (the heirs, etc.) inherit the indebtedness. Certain provisions of this mortgage are so downright wicked that they are unlawful in some states. That is why the finance company may forbid the removal of the car (see Provision 2) to such states even though John Doe has been prompt in his payments.

You, Too, Can Win A Contest Prize

Only One or Two Questions Kept These Award Winners From Capital Prize Money

Besides the major awards in the **"KNOW AMERICA Contest** there were 10 prizes of $50.00 each, 20 prizes of $25.00 each, 100 of $10 each, and 200 of $5.00 each. Below are the names of these 330 winners:

Winners of Ten $50 Prizes

W. H. Boyer, Middletown, Ohio.
Robert E. Coyne, Minooka, Pa.
George O. DeSourdis, Worcester, Mass.
Fred G. Greiser, St. Louis, Mo.
Viola Koncen, St. Louis, Mo.
Sam LaPlant, Mattapan, Mass.
Mrs. Cecile Prunier, Worcester, Mass.
Charles L. Robinson, St. Cloud, Minn.
Elmer Seiler, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. M. J. Smith, Stratford, Conn.

Winners of $25.00 Prizes

Charles Brookhart, Paterson, N. J.
Alice Burns, Rome, N. Y.
Thomas P. Fay, St. Paul, Minn.
Clifford Fontenot, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ann T. Graff, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Lawerence W. Grant, Mankato, Minn.
Alice Gremy, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. B. Hassler, Overland, Mo.
Matthew J. Hoey, New York, N. Y.
Kathleen M. Kelley, Detroit, Mich.
Teresa E. Klinkhardt, St. Louis, Mo.
Mary P. Kolarik, Cleveland Hts., Ohio.
Maurice J. Maurice, Sanford, Me.
O. J. Paulson, Eden, Idaho.
Clare C. Riedl, Milwaukee, Wis.
Margaret Schaefer, Milwaukee, Wis.
Estelle Sensenbrenner, Richmond Heights, Mo.
Joseph Spagnola, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Katherine Thayer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Joseph N. Wagner, Chicago, Ill.

Winners of $10.00 Prizes

Mary J. Barrett, Greensburg, Pa.
Francis Becker, St. Louis, Mo.
Leonard Bennett, Rock Creek, Ohio.
Robert Bettinger, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carl J. Boeshart, Danville, Ohio.
C. L. Bowlby, St. Louis, Mo.
Alta F. Brophy, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Elizabeth Bulger, Gouveneur, N.Y.
M. E. Burke, Mattapan, Mass.
Agnes Burns, Rome, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha Carragher, Geneva, N. Y.
Miss Catherine A. Cartwright, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Mary Chapman, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Leo T. Clark, Closter, N. J.
Dr. V. J. Connelly, Dubuque, Ia.
Happy Connolly, South Boston, Mass.
L. B. Conway, Greensburg, Pa.
Thomas J. Corcoran, Chicago, Ill.
William Crnkovich, South Haven, Mich.
Bertha Crouse, Canton, Ohio.
Dr. Katherine E. Curtin, Denver, Colorado.
B. M. Dick, Christopher, Ill.
H. L. Dick, Christopher, Ill.
Peter Farrell, Kaukauna, Wis.
Wm. J. Feser, Portsmouth, Iowa.
Edward D. Fitzgerald, Detroit, Mich.
Joseph L. Fratoe, Cleveland, Ohio.
Fred Fries, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thomas F Gilligan, Beverly, Mass.
Marguerite Gordon, New Lexington, Ohio.
Charles J. Haas, Elyria, Ohio.
Elmer Haglund, Wakefield, Nebr.
Dr. J. P. Hanley, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Agnes Hardy, Mankato, Minn.
Miss Mae Hardy, Mankato, Minn.
Mrs. Wm. Hardy, Mankato, Minn.
J. Victor Haworth, Moylan, Pa.
Martha Day Haworth, Moylan, Pa.
Rita Jean Hennessey, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lawrence Hickey, Addison, N. Y.
Elizabeth P. Hoerig, Custer, Wis.
Albert J. Jolicouer, Detroit, Mich.
Mary C. Kalis, Louisville, Ky.
Edward Kelleher, Jr., Astoria, L.I., N. Y.
Charles R. Kelley, Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Katherine Kelly, Mankato, Minn.
D. P. Keough, Mattapan, Mass.
Marie Kleiber, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Bessie Klein, Thorton, Ill.
Fred F. Lartz, Chicago, Ill.
Robert L. Leuthner, Galion, Ohio.
Frank J. Lexa, Minneapolis, Minn.
Marguerite E. Loomis, Lansing, Mich.
Johanna Lukas, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. L. Mantle O'Fallon, Ill.
Miss Mary May, Portland, Ind.
John P. McCue, Janesville, Wis.
Margaret McGuire, Derby, Conn.
Martin J. Melody, Chicago, Ill.
Agnes Menihan, Rochester, N. Y.
Wilfred Michels, Fond du Lac, Wis.
John T. Milek, Sturgis, S. Dak.
Miss Betsy Mitchell, Detroit, Mich.
Gertrude Mountain, Cleveland, Ohio.
Louie Mueller, New Ulm, Minn.
Edward J. Muraski, Meriden, Conn.
James Noone, Bronx, N. Y.
John L. O'Brien, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. E. V. O'Connor, Mattapan, Mass.
Mrs. Mary L. B. O'Malley, Providence, R. I.
Allen C. Paddock, Wausau, Wis.
Gertrude Plourde, Detroit, Mich.
Gordon J. Plourde, Detroit, Mich.
Mary Power, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Agnes C. Roberts, Uniontown, Ky.
John F. Roberts, Uniontown, Ky.
Julia E. Ryckeley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. C. W. Schill, Saginaw, Mich.
Otto Schulz, Detroit, Mich.
Edward C. Seeper, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
H. A. Shea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ella M. Sheehy, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Smithberger, Detroit, Mich.
Paul J. Snyder, Chicago, Ill.
Mary Stape, Greensburg, Pa.
Michael Stocklosa, Lowell, Mass.
Henry L. Stone, Willoughby, Ohio.
Dr. William C. Stude, St. Louis, Mo.
John J. Sullivan, Rochester, N. Y.
Patrick Sullivan, Bronx, N. Y.
O. F. Summers, Wayne, Mich.
Ruth A. Theisen, Marshfield, Wis.
Marie Uecker, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. Wilhelmina Varkonyi, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. James G. Walsh, New Castle, Pa.
Michael Walsh, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Walsh, Chicago, Ill.
P. Emory Weaver, Littlestown, Pa.
Walter Wehrli, Basking Ridge, N. J.
A. B. Zinkan, Washington, Ind.

Winners of $5.00 Prizes

Mamie Adrian, Hartland, Wis.
Mrs. W. A. Allen, Cleveland, Ohio.
Frank C. Aman, Holland, Mich.
Andrew Amendola, New Haven, Conn.
Wm. E. Arnold, Denmark, Maine.
Frank Bamberger, Dayton, Ky.
William P. Beatty, Geneva, N. Y.
Pauline Beirs, Bay City, Mich.
Mrs. Adelaide A. Berger, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Lauretta Beville, Pontiac, Mich.
John M. Billy, Mocanaqua, Pa.
Walter W. Boutelle, LaJolla, Calif.
Roland B. Bowen, Toledo, Ohio.
James Bradley, Davis, Ill.
C. Gerald Brophy, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Anna Brosnan, Holyoke, Mass.
Elizabeth Burns, Middle Falls, N.Y.
Edwin J. Butcher, S. Ozone Park, N. Y.
Leonard Cabana, Jr., Waterville, Maine.
Walter Carter, Fairhaven, Mass.
G. A. Case, Omaha, Nebr.
Helen Cassidy, Wilmore, Pa.
Mrs. Mary Cassidy, Wilmore, Pa.
Mrs. Charles Cole, Bedford, Ind.
Everett J. Connelly, Omaha, Nebr.
James Connolly, So. Boston, Mass.
Cornelius J. Connors, South Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Rose Coogan, Marblehead, Mass.
Adrian F. Cormier, Spencer, Mass.
Patrick Costello, Waterbury, Conn.
Adelard B. Cote, Plainville, Mass.
Bertha G. Cote, Plainville, Mass.
Edward Crealses, Brockton, Mass.
T. J. Creamer, Afton, Tenn.
Elie Crettol, Wasco, Calif.
Francis L. Daly, Naugatuck, Conn.
Joseph J. Davidson, E. Boston, Mass.
Arthur L. DeCoteau, Springfield, Mass.
Marion DeCoteau, Springfield, Mass.
A. J. Dick, Christopher, Ill.
E. B. Dick, Christopher, Ill.
Dr. Daniel Dillon, Bronx, N. Y.
Floy E. Divine, Laingsburg, Mich.
J. F. Doherty, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. S. Dougherty, Elyria, Ohio.
Walter F. Douglas, Centre Dale, R. I.
John J. Duffy, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Duffy, Morton, Pa.
Mary Duffy, Chicago, Ill.
Robert O. Dupont, Chicopee, Mass.
Mrs. Beulah L. Durbin, Cerro Gordo, Ill.
Loren A. Durbin, Cerro Gordo, Ill.,
Mrs. J. H. Eaton, Empire, Calif.
Mrs. Laura A. Eddy, Providence, R. I.
L. F. Elmlinger, New Washington, Ohio.
Mrs. Ernest Erben, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Virginia Fenton, Kingston, N. Y.
Mrs. Jas. E. FitzGerald, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Eleanora Fleckenstein, Fort Loramie, Ohio.
Josephine Fontenot, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas Foody, Waterbury, Conn.
Edward Ford, Archbald, Pa.
Clifford Frankus, Minneapolis, Minn.
Anna French, Two Rivers, Wis.
Mrs. Frank J. Gaynor, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. B. J. Gervais, Marshall, Minn.
Mrs. B. V. M. Green, Holmesburg, Pa.
Mrs. William Griffith, Niles, Mich.
Mrs. Jas. C. Grilliot, Syracuse, Kansas.
Miss Louise A. Grimmig, Memphis, Tenn.
Fred Haas, Omaha, Nebr.
Wm. F. Hammel, Irvington, N. J.
Mrs. Irene Hanley, Cleveland, O.
Mary V. Harvey, North Easton, Mass.
Miss Madeleine Humbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Herbert A. Jankovich, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.
Michael J. Joyce, Oakland, Calif.
John D. Kamp, Richmond, Ind.
Walter A. Keating, Haverhill, Mass.
Alma L. Keller, Washington, Ind.
Mrs. James Kenefick, Utica, N. Y.
Frederick W. Kenmitzer, Rockville, Conn.
Mrs. Frieda Kieffer, St. Louis, Mo.
Mathias Kies, Dubuque, Iowa.
A. D. Kline, Ida Grove, Iowa.
J. H. Klocker, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Ralph L. Kolarik, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Edward Kools, Appleton, Wis.
Mrs. W. T. Kraft, Ambridge, Pa.
Madeleine F. Krider, Midland Beach, S. I., N. Y.
Anna J. Kuklinska, Wakefield, Mass.
Ed. Lamping, Norwood, Ohio.
Mary J. Leach, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jessie W. Leinmiller, Camden, N.J.
A. Leiss, Jr., Irvington, N. J.
Mary Leritz, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Laurine Lentloff, St. Anne, Ill.
Mrs. Amelia Lexa, Minneapolis, Minn.
George Lohr, Randolph, Mass.
Mrs. Virginia Lovell, St. Joseph, Mo.
John Lukas, Chicago, Ill.
Charles W. Lutz, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rose Doyle Lynch, No. Cambridge, Mass.
Grace L. MacCarthy, Chicago, Ill.
George J. Malz, Rhinelander, Wis.
Edward Mannion, Camden, N. J.
Otto Marshick, Los Angeles, Calif.
John P. Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.
Anna A. Mathies, Ambridge, Pa.
Jane McCann, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Lora E. McDonald, Orlando, Fla.
Eugene McGrath, Syracuse, N. Y.
Daniel McGuinness, Port Chester, N. Y.
E. D. McKeague, Chicago, Ill.
A. O. McMahon, Newton, Iowa.
Marie F. Mehling, Cleveland, Ohio
Elizabeth N. Melville, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank W. Meyer, E. St. Louis, Ill.
Donald S. Miller, Conception Jct., Mo.
Wm. E. Miller, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Agnes Molloy, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gerald M. Monaghan, Janesville, Wis.
William F. Moran, Jr., Woodhaven, N. Y.
Ellen H. Mullen, Westbury, N. Y.
Leonard L. Muller, Philadelphia, Pa.
Marie Mulvey, New York, N. Y.
James J. Murphy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Edith Neno, New Castle, Pa.
Walter J. Novak, Ronkonkoma, N. Y.
Edward A. O'Connor, Lowell, Mass.
Margaret A. O'Connor, Boston, Mass.
Francis C. O'Hara, Lewistown, Pa.
Mrs. T. B. O'Leary, Wheeling, W. Va.
E. T. O'Malley, Madison, Wis.
B. C. O'Neill, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Rev. C. A. O'Neill, Oshkosh, Wis.
James J. Palfy, Cleveland, Ohio.
Andrew C. Palguta, Cleveland, O.
Michael Palguta, Cleveland, Ohio.
John W. Patterson, Cleveland, O.
Conrad J. Penk, Passaic, N. J.
William J. Pettis, Chicago, Ill.
Frank F. Pitts, England, Ark.
Wm. Puffer, Cleveland, Ohio.
Cecelia T. Pullan, Pawtucket, R.I.
Miss Mollie Purcell, Chicago, Ill.
E. Quinn, Wilmore, Pa.
Harold Raybould and Philip Crowley, Everett, Mass.
Mrs. Robert W. Reynolds, Euclid, Ohio.
John Rezba, Manitowoc, Wis.
Roland P. Richards, Waterville, Maine.
Mrs. Anne Roberts, Uniontown, Ky.
Catherine L. Rogers, S. Boston, Mass.
N. H. Rognlie, Minneapolis, Minn.
Henry A. Schaecker, Albion, Nebr.
Rev. Jos. C. Schaefer, Custer, Wis.
Wm. Schatz, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss Mary E. Schober, Waterbury, Conn.
Chas. Schon, Shall Lake, Wis.
Harold V. Schwartz, Milwaukee, Wis.
George Servatius, Utica, N. Y.
Charles F. Sheaf, Piqua, Ohio.
Charles W. Sheehan, Roxbury, Mass.
Jennie Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.
Sister M. Clotilda, Erie, Pa.
Joseph Skarda, Ontario, Wis.
Mrs. Vergia Skarda, Ontario, Wis.
Mrs. Irene Slack, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Francis Xavier Smith, E. Boston, Mass.
Angelo Squillacote, New Britain, Conn.
George Squillacote, New Britain, Conn.
Walter J. Stiefel, Burlington, Ia.
J. Ralph Straway, Primos, Pa.
Armin T. Stude, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Cora J. Swift, Sioux City, Iowa.
Mrs. Mary Swindell, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Mary K. Tannian, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Margaretta Theisen, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Mrs. Anne Thomas, Gainesville, Texas.
Pauline Thomas, Gainesville, Tex.
Martin Toth, St. Paul, Minn.
John B. Tretton, Los Angeles, California.
John A. Troch, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Amos Turner, Wilber, Nebr.
Gerald Ulshafer, Media, Pa.
Hubert J. Voges, Tell City, Ind
Harmon J. Wadsworth, Rochester, N. Y.
Walter W. Walsh, Detroit, Mich.
Mary E. Ward, Mendota, Ill.
Minerva Weis, Dayton, Ohio.
Theo. Wiczek, Stevens Point, Wis.
Thomas Wild, Lowell, Mass.
Charles R. Williamson, Wyoming, Ohio.
John P. Winandy, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
Chester Wornosky, Berea, Ohio.
Mary C. Wynne, Springfield, Mass.
Charles M. York, Fort Wayne, Ind.
George M. York, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Julian J. York, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Robt. C. York, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Social Justice Publishing Co.
Box 150, Royal Oak, Mich.

New Subscription ☐
Renewal ☐

Gentlemen:

Please enter my subscription for SOCIAL JUSTICE, to begin with the issue dated ..... I enclose ..... in payment therefore ($2.00 a year).

My address is:

.....
(Name)

.....
(St. or RFD)

....
(City) (State)

$9,300.00 Can Be Won By 175 Readers In 13 Weeks - Enter Now For Double Prize

READERS of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** — 335 of them — have just shared $7,750.00 in cash prizes for knowing America and what Father Coughlin stands for. Winners in our second contest were losers in our first.

Today comes our third and greatest educational test of all. Losers in our former two contests will in all probability be winners in this one. AND THIS "AMERICA TODAY" CONTEST EXTENDS TO YOU THE OPPORTUNITY TO WIN GREATER AWARDS THAN EITHER OF THE PAST CONTESTS!

AND THIS CONTEST LASTS ONLY 13 WEEKS!

Only 13 weeks in which 175 readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** can win a grand total of $9,300.

Thirteen weeks—while Father Coughlin is on the air—and many of the 50 questions will be based on the principles of our great leader as spoken over the radio!

Enter Now—and Your Prize Doubles

Thirteen weeks from today this great "AMERICA TODAY" Contest will close. And—

IF YOU ENTER DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS—BEFORE MARCH 14—AND ARE ADJUDGED GRAND PRIZE WINNER AT THE CLOSE OF THE CONTEST—YOU WILL RECEIVE A CHECK FOR $3,000.00!

NO MATTER WHICH OF THE 175 PRIZES YOU WIN—IT WILL BE DOUBLED—IF YOU ENTER THE CONTEST NOW!

The Grand Prize is $1,500.00. If you enter NOW and win it, you receive $3,000.00. The Second Prize is $750.00. If you enter NOW and win it, you receive $1,500.00. The Third Prize is $250.00. If you enter NOW and win it, you receive $500.00. The Fourth Prize is $100.00. If you enter NOW and win it, you receive $200.00. The Fifth prize is $50.00. If you enter NOW and win it, you receive $100.00. There are 20 prizes of $25.00 each which jump to $50.00 for winners who enter NOW. There are 150 prizes of $10.00 which double up in the same manner.

It is not hard to win a **SOCIAL JUSTICE** Contest. Past winners have been by no means college graduates. They come from humble walks of life. All it requires to win is to KNOW what is going on in America—to KNOW what Father Coughlin stands for and to THINK HARD for a few minutes each week.

The **"AMERICA TODAY" Contest** will be easy—but not TOO easy. It will require a little real concentration. You can give that concentration as well as any other person who follows Father Coughlin. You can give it as easily as any past winner of a **SOCIAL JUSTICE** Contest.

Enter Now—You Can WIN $3,000.00

You CAN WIN $3,000.00 in Cash in this great Contest—if you enter NOW. And the Contest lasts only 13 weeks.

Besides this, as a contestant you shall be entitled to have **SOCIAL JUSTICE** sent FREE to a friend or relation for six weeks. As a contestant you are not only striking for fortune for yourself, but you are also aiding in the spread of social justice throughout America.

SO—ENTER TODAY!

If you have never taken part in a **SOCIAL JUSTICE** Contest, remember that 661 readers have received $14,350.00 in cash awards plus two Plymouth sedans during the last 14 months. YOU ALSO CAN BE A **SOCIAL JUSTICE** CONTEST WINNER.

If you have been a contestant in our last two competitions and did not win—remember THIS COULD BE YOUR TURN. Perseverance wins!

NINE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO BE WON IN 13 WEEKS!

YOU CAN WIN $3,000.00 IN CASH — IF YOU ENTER NOW!

How To Become A Contestant

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupons below the pictures and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).
2. If you wish, you may pay in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly Coupons without further remittance.
3. Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed by Father Coughlin over the radio or in the columns of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.** One of the list of suggested answers underneath each picture will be the best or most appropriate based upon THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.
4. Each contestant who completes a fully qualified set of 50 answers will be entitled without further cost to have **SOCIAL JUSTICE** sent for six weeks to a friend or relative who is NOT NOW a subscriber. Contestants may send in the names of this friend or relation at any time during course of the Contest. The trial subscription will start at once.
5. In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted and he or she is entitled to have **SOCIAL JUSTICE** sent to a friend or relation for each set submitted.
6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.
7. If you miss any of Father Coughlin's broadcasts, send for the pamphlet containing it by addressing "Reverend Father Charles E. Coughlin, Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Michigan." Be sure to specify the date of the broadcast you missed.

Start with this First Pair

Question No. 1

Question No. 2

Make your selection by number from following lists:

1. Japan.
2. The Federal Reserve Banks.
3. England.
4. International bankers.
5. Communism.
6. Needless poverty.
7. The C. I. O.
8. A dishonest money system.

1. Return to the Gold Standard.
2. Free silver.
3. Co-operation of all classes.
4. Absolute freedom of business and industry.
5. Abandonment of industrial trade unionism.
6. Return to power of the Republican party.
7. Organization of industries for protection.
8. Control of public property for private good.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE AT
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No... ☐

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS .....

TOWN OR CITY..... STATE.....

EXTRA COUPON FOR FRIEND OR RELATION

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE AT
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 2 For Question No 2 I Select Answer No.... ☐

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS .....

TOWN OR CITY..... STATE.....

Contest Rules

1. Open to all readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. The Contest shall consist of 50 picture-questions and run for 13 consecutive weeks, beginning on February 14, 1937. Two pictures each week for 12 weeks and all 50 pictures to appear the 13th week. Each picture contains a question dealing with a live economic or social problem affecting the United States.
3. A Grand Prize of $1,500.00 will be awarded the reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed over the radio, in the columns of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** or in his other public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers. For these remittances the contestant shall be entitled to have **SOCIAL JUSTICE** sent without cost for six weeks to a friend or relation. This trial subscription is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names and addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set shall be entitled to have **SOCIAL JUSTICE** sent for six weeks to a friend or relative for each set submitted.

BE EARLY---GET "TWO FOR ONE"

The time to enter this great Contest is TODAY, while Pictures No. 1 and No. 2 are before you. Then you merely make your return of TWO SOLUTIONS A WEEK for five weeks—until March 14.

THEN—IF YOU ARE ADJUDGED A WINNER AT THE CLOSE OF THE CONTEST—YOU WILL RECEIVE $3,000.00 INSTEAD OF $1,500.00, THE GRAND PRIZE.

No matter which of the 175 Cash Prizes you win—it will be DOUBLED, if you have entered and have returned TEN SOLUTIONS by March 14.

WATCH OUT FOR THIS!

IN ORDER TO HAVE YOUR PRIZE DOUBLED YOU MUST HAVE TEN SOLUTIONS SENT IN BY MARCH 14. IF YOU HAVE RETURNED LESS THAN TEN YOU WILL NOT BE DISQUALIFIED FOR THE REGULAR PRIZE LIST—BUT YOU WILL NOT QUALIFY SO AS TO HAVE YOUR PRIZE, IF WON, DOUBLED.

These Double Up For Promptness

GRAND PRIZE $1,500.00

Second Prize $750.00
Third Prize $250.00
Fourth Prize $100.00
Fifth Prize $50.00
Twenty Prizes of $25.00 each
150 Prizes of $10.00 each

ADDRESS: "CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE, ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

Renew Your Subscription And Be Sure of Future Questions

Will America Repeat Role Of Gallant World Savior?

Past History Shows That U. S. Foreign Policy Will Be Based on Interests of Great Britain

By Hon. Herbert S. Bigelow
Representative from Ohio

SHALL the American navy join with the British navy to stop Japan? **I suspect that the Roosevelt administration has already determined that policy.** If our navies try to call a halt to Japan, will that be a signal for Japan, Italy and Germany to start mobilization for the next world war? Will we then conscript millions of our boys to go to the rescue of France and England as we did in 1917?

The last war cost $200-billion and ten million dead, and 20 million maimed to be thrown on the support of taxpayers. The next world war will be inconceivably more frightful and costly. The debt and ruin will be staggering. Civilization seems on its way back to cannibalism.

If, as it seems, the Tory government of Great Britain is drawing us into another war, I cannot believe it is with any high humanitarian purpose. **It is because we are needed once more to pull British chestnuts out of the fire.**

Let we too easily forget, we should review and keep reminding ourselves of some of the pertinent facts in connection with our last effort as world saviors.

Denied Facts In Own Files

In 1916 we elected Woodrow Wilson on the slogan that he had "kept us out of the war." I heard our recent ambassador to Germany say that it was the year before that, **in 1915**, that Woodrow Wilson told him that **if it looked as though the Kaiser were likely to win the war, we would have to get in to stop it.**

If Woodrow Wilson said that in 1915, a year later when he was a candidate for re-election, he must have considered our entrance to the war inevitable.

Moreover it has recently come to light, that **while President Wilson was disowning all knowledge of the secret treaties, copies of these treaties were residing in the files of the State Department.** In times of national danger, when war is imminent, the heads of government feel justified, and perhaps they are justified, in keeping the people in ignorance or even giving out falsehoods. But when such things **come to light 20 years after we have fought a war, our confidence is not increased in those who would lead us into the next war.**

Before we plunge in with Great Britain and France to clear up the mess that now exists in Europe, we would do well to consider who really is to blame for this mess.

Victors Violated Treaty First

Germany after the war did establish a democratic government. The democratic leaders of Germany appealed repeatedly to France and England to reduce armies all around to a force of 100,000 men. **This disarmament had been promised in the peace treaty.** It was not Germany; it was France and England who violated treaty obligations. It was this bad faith of the victors that finally destroyed the democracy of Germany and finally brought on Nazi-ism, with its wretched anti-Semitism.

In 1931 when Japan took Manchuria, our Secretary of State protested and asked the British tories to join in this protest. The British government walked out on us then. With British co-operation, a boycott against Japanese trade would have stopped that Manchuria campaign in two months' time. **But it did not suit British interests at that time to act. Instead they left our Secretary Stimson out on a limb.**

Business Contracts Prevented Boycott

The League of Nations, under the leadership of France and Britain, could have imposed a boycott and stopped the Italian campaign in Ethiopia. Italy would have been stopped in her tracks if a boycott had been put upon the three items of oil, gas, and coal. **The reason this was not done was that British industrialists had a contract to supply the Italians, these very essentials for their campaign. So while humanitarians were calling for sanctions, the business interests were gathering in the profits.**

Put no trust in the governments of Europe. They roped us in once, but I say never again! It may seem selfish, but the thing for us to do is definitely to make up our minds to build our own defenses and be self-sufficient on our own continent and **keep out of other people's wars.**

Lincoln in his day said **no foreign foe could make a track across the Alleghenies and take a drink in the Ohio river, not in the trial of a thousand years.**

Our foreign policy should be **Asia for the Asiatics, Europe for the Europeans, and America for the Americans!**

New Tax Source Must Be Found

By Hon. Charles L. Gifford
Representative from Massachusetts

We must raise taxes from some source. We have confiscated and robbed people to the full extent of our ability, and taken now the very capital which is needed to employ men and women. However, we are apparently retracing our steps since whisperings from the Ways and Means Committee "go so." We hear that they now acknowledge the error of their former views on confiscation.

The old verities were, "Taxes, like the atmosphere, should press equally on everybody"; and our forefathers used the word "proportional" in the constitution. Also that taxes must never be imposed on the evil things of a community, lest they take a foothold on the community from the very necessity of securing revenue. That we should not tax rum and similar evils, lest the license fees constitute too large a part of the revenue and create toleration of the evil.

We have drained off most of the forms of indirect taxation; and as we look around we find nothing to fall back on but the so-called cheerful taxpayer, the smoker, the drinker.

I read somewhere that when all was exhausted, we would have to live like the prodigal son, on the food of the swine. But the question was asked: "After the food for the swine is exhausted what will you live on?" He said, "We will then eat the swine." We shall have to do that. We are living off the capital structure even now.

Senate Wants to Know U. S. Foreign Policy

By Hon. Hiram W. Johnson
Senator from California

THERE is an important subject, most important at this time in connection with the messages which have been sent to Congress by the President of the United States regarding the navy, with which I am in full accord.

I believe in a great navy, but the **Senate is entitled to know what is the foreign policy of the United States and what is endeavored to be done by those in charge of our destinies today.**

I want no peripatetic ambassador running around Europe saying over there to various chancelleries, whatever may be in his head.

At this time, when all the peoples of the world are on edge and jittery, I want no man to have the right in secrecy to deal with the destiny of my country.

I should like to know today, tomorrow, the next day, if it be possible, what the foreign policy of the United States is. I do not know it. Other Senators do not know it. **No one knows it. And we find from** various addresses which are made by various people, that they are all at variance with respect to that policy.

The Senate ought to assert itself and learn the foreign policy of the United States before it embarks on a journey which parallels one we took in 1917.

The American Flag in China?

Uncle Sam Pays And Pays to Use His Own Credit

By Hon. Charles G. Binderup
Representative from Nebraska

I call attention once more to that unfair and unreasonable raid upon the United States Treasury of approximately one billion dollars a year, for which the government receives nothing, and has never received anything, except fountain-pen money, created by the banks. In other words Uncle Sam is exchanging his credit for the credit of the banks as a basis of money issue **and is paying a billion dollars a year in exchange to boot.**

If we eliminate this billion dollars a year interest on the public debt, this alone in one year will balance the budget, by applying it now to other items as contained in the president's budget measure. For instance taking all the terms of public works as follows:

For public highways	**$140,000,000**
Tennessee Valley Authority	**41,000,000**
Reclamation	**60,400,000**
Rivers and harbors improvement	**50,000,000**
Flood control	**63,900,000**
Public buildings	**53,200,000**
Grants to public bodies (including administration)	**153,800,000**
Other (refunds of receipts, war claims, etc.)	**47,000,000**
Total	**$619,500,000**

This total of all items for public works is $356,500,000 less than interest on the federal public debt.

If Uncle Sam made use of his constitutional privilege of creating his own money as a circulating medium of exchange for commodities and services, in place of allowing the banks to issue our money by means of a fountain pen—mere figurges on the book—**we could pay as accumulated the entire expense of all our public works, and have left over the sum of $356,500,000, or enough to rehabilitate 44,563 farms every year, even at the maximum cost of $8,000 a piece to each farmer.**

In Nebraska this would buy a farm of the best soil, supplied with pump or gravity irrigation, and assure a yearly income in bushels or tons sufficient to amply support any family provided, of course, we also assure the farmer a parity price for his products.

We reduce the budget for all the public activities which mean the security, the happiness, the welfare and the prosperity of millions of our American citizens, while at the same time we tax our people some $356-million, or 30 per cent more than the entire budget for these purposes, simply for the privilege of using our—the nation's own—credit.

The greatest instrument of monopoly is the power granted to banks to create the nation's money with a fountain pen.

Grudge Fight Blocks Labor Unity

'High Pay, Slump Cure,' Says Generous Employer

J. HARVEY GRAVELL HANDS CHECK TO WORKER

AMBLER, Pa. — J. Harvey Gravell, president of the American Chemical Paint Co. and noted labor benefactor, believes that the permanent cure for depressions lies in an enlightened approach to labor's need for a living wage.

Accordingly, Mr. Gravell has put his theory to work in his own plant. In addition to granting wages the equal of any in a comparable industry, Mr. Gravell this year awarded his workers bonuses ranging from $100 to $7,000, and averaging nearly $900 per man. He went a step farther and gave to the wife of every Gravell worker a check for $300. This was an outright gift.

A thinker on economic subjects, Mr. Gravell has set forth his beliefs in a book, "The Cause and Cure of Depressions." He condemns the ordinary practice of economics for failing to take into account labor's full contribution to the production of wealth. Labor's needs — food, shelter, clothes, diversions, medical care, etc.—must be provided in sufficient amount to keep him contented. Otherwise his work will suffer, and his product will be sub-standard, he believes.

The housewife is a factor in the economic unit of labor, Mr. Gravell says. Too often, the wife's contribution to labor is forgotten or ignored. It was this belief that is said to have prompted Mr. Gravell's unique award to Gravell workers' wives.

Mr. Gravell's Christmas philanthrophy this year is exceeded only by his own previous generosity. One year ago he distributed $100,000 among his workers "to take them out of debt." This averaged nearly $1,200 per worker.

Depressions are man-made, Mr. Gravell asserts, and are not the dispensation of Providence. Many factors contributing to depressions result from the economic policies followed "by 'a company'—called a political party—which secures a concession on the management of a nation." Thus, inferentially, Mr. Gravell condemns the practices of the Republican and Democratic administrations which fostered both the Hoover and Roosevelt depressions by failing to reform the evils directly responsible for recurring slumps.

Labor Headlines

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Burke, Nebraska Democrat, charges N.L.R.B. rulings might lead to war. . . . He asks for a congressional investigation.

ST. LOUIS, MO. — Ford plant manager tells National Labor Relations Board officials that layoffs were caused by depression, not by C. I. O. activities. . . . Sales slump 44 per cent in November, 1937, over same month in 1936 he says. . . . National sales down 23 per cent for half year.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — "Workers and farmers belong together," Mayor LaGuardia tells 3,000 Illinois farmers. . . . Kept apart by politicians and bankers, he says. . . . Farmers need cost of production to maintain balance, the New York executive adds.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Payroll and employment decline in Illinois greatest in 14 years.

MIAMI, FLA. — "Withdraw from Labor's Non-Partisan League," William Green tells A. F. of L. officers. . . . Calls league "ventriloquist's dummy for the C. I. O." . . Charges "droves of Communists" flocked to the organization after John L. Lewis took over chairmanship from Senator George Berry.

C.I.O. Card Is Costly, Miners Learn

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The privilege of being associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization is a costly one, delegates to the United Mine Workers convention here learned.

The union's financial report showed that in six months ending in November its disbursements to the C. I. O. totaled nearly one and one-half million dollars.

The report:

Loan to the C.I.O.	**$ 650,000**
C.I.O. assessment	**180,000**
Loan to the C.I.O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee	**475,000**
Loan to the C.I.O.'s Textile Workers Organizing Committee	**99,000**
Total	**$1,404,000**

The union's total income for the six-month period was only $1,497,426.

This "bleeding" of the union which John L. Lewis heads is explained by the fact that Lewis also is chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

At the convention various local delegations demanded that the "squandering" of union funds cease. Certain leaders charged the money was being expended on a "losing cause."

Plea of Ranks Ignored As Lewis, Green Battle

C. I. O. Head Would "Take Over" A. F. of L.; Plan Called Hopeless by Green

There can be no peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial organization while John L. Lewis and William Green continue their personal conflict.

This basic fact was emphasized recently as the A. F. of L.'s executive council met in Miami, Fla., and the United Mine Workers, of which Lewis is international president, held its convention in Washington, D. C.

Harking to the overwhelming sentiment of the rank-and-file in the C. I. O., Lewis made a sham overture for peace by offering to take over the A. F. of L. Spurred by similar peace demands on the part of A. F. of L. members, Green defended himself by sniping at Lewis, whom he blamed for the upset of negotiations in the December peace conference of the two union bodies.

Local Demands Union Peace

Both Lewis and Green let it be known that their personal grudge battle is far from settled. They inferred also that there can be no united effort for peace while the personal hostility continues. Lewis was confronted at the convention with an outright demand for peace presented in a resolution by the Hanna, Wyo., U. M. W. local.

"Be it resolved," the resolution read, "that this constitutional convention of the United Mine Workers **take definite steps to end this strife for the ultimate benefit of all organized labor in the United States."**

Lewis' reply to this flat plea for peace, and to others voiced by officials high in the C. I. O. —among them David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers' union— **was a flippant offer to take over the A. F. of L.**

"The 4,000,000 members of the C. I. O. will march, horse, foot and dragoon, into the A. F. of L.," he said. "Or let the entire membership of the A. F. of L. march, horse, foot and dragoon, into the C. I. O."

Name-Calling Indulged In

In making this proposal Mr. Lewis assumed that jurisdictional disputes would be fought out afterward. He assumed that the C. I. O.'s greater membership could control a convention and dominate the rival union body. In Miami, Green said this plan was "impossible."

"It would not settle the dispute," he objected. "It would only remove the scene of war from outside the A. F. of L. into its very midst."

Further pleas for peace were shouted down by both Lewis and Green, meeting with their respective organizations, as they resorted to name-calling and mutual denouncement. Lewis called Green a "traitor," and had the convention charge him with dual unionism in sponsoring the Progressive Miners of America in opposition to the U. M. W. in Illinois.

Green, a member of the U. M. W., charged Lewis with squandering U. M. W. funds and attacked him as a "false leader." He pointed out that the U. M. W. had paid over nearly one-and-one-half million dollars to the C. I. O., and charged that the miners' union was the "financial angel" of the Lewis vertical union system.

History Repeats as Banks Snare Farms

82 Per Cent of Corn-Hog Lands Taken by Creditors; Bank Plot Revealed

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A recent survey showed that **82 percent of the nation's corn-hog farms,** eligible for government benefits under the A. A. A., had passed into the hands of financial institutions and **credit agencies.**

The figures, quoted by Gorham Munson in the October, 1937 issue of Free America, showed that of a total of 107,579 farms eligible for benefits, **67,302 were owned by insurance companies; 21,477 were owned by the banks.**

This condition is similar to that of 1893 when a confidential circular, passed among members of the banking fraternity, outlined a mortgage program to enslave farm owners in a form of serfdom. This circular said in part:

"We will not renew our loans under any condition . . . We will demand our money. We will foreclose and become mortgagees in possession. We can take two thirds of the farms west of the Mississippi, at our own price . . . . We may as well own three-fourths of the farms of the west and the money of the country. Then the farmers will become tenants as in England . . ."

This scandalous condition is not fancy, it is historical fact that is repeating itself today.

Bridges Blamed For West Coast Shipping Chaos

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Efforts to deport Harry Bridges, west coast Communist and strike leader, instituted recently by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, brought forth the charge that most of the nation's maritime troubles can be laid at the door of Communist agitators.

Senator Vandenberg, testifying before the Senate Commerce and Labor committees, demanded that Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins furnish data bearing on Bridges' record and citizenship. **Bridges is an alien, having immigrated to this country from Australia.** The labor secretary consistently has refused to sign a deportation warrant for the west coast C. I. O. troublemaker.

The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., head of the Georgetown university school of foreign service, appearing before the committee, said that Communists are fomenting trouble in the merchant marine. He said that "anarchy on the high seas" would follow further toleration of maritime sit-down strikes.

"American citizens testified before the Third Internationale at Moscow in 1935 on their activities in the maritime strike at San Francisco," Father Welsh said, **"It is part of the Communist program to place a cell of Communists aboard each American vessel to eventually take over the ship."**

The People Speak . . . .

Organizing Business Is Hopeless Project

To the Editor:

You have been very successful in your ideas in the past, but I want to warn you of the practical hopelessness of your attempt to get the business leaders to organize by groups of like industry. They will organize all right, but they are so crooked that they will never live up to their agreements with one another, unless they are forced to by their employes.

We have such an agreement in Cleveland on a small scale. Several years ago the Body Builders Association and the Rebuilders Association were organized through the efforts of a labor organizer. At that time their business was in such poor shape from cutting prices and underbidding, that no one was making any money and failure was staring many of them in the face.

Their employes in many instances, were working for as low as 20 cents an hour, and sometimes they were handed a few dollars on Saturday and told that was what they had earned that week.

After they were organized, these employers signed an agreement both as an organization and individually, with the automobile department of the metal trades union, and agreed to pay a certain wage according to a man's trade.

Then the union's trouble began. They not only let their organization fall to pieces, but chiseled on each other whenever possible. Only the strength and determination of the union men held the thing together, and the untiring efforts of the business agent in the city was necessary to hold them in line.

Again and again these men would reorganize only to try to break the union, even when they knew that the union had saved their necks and paid the salary of the man who organized. When they could not break the union, they let their association drop. Now they are getting along better than ever, and are beginning to show some signs of having a decent steak.

—P. J. D.

Cleveland, Ohio

Where Will the Next Loan Come From?

To the Editor:

The so-called "recession of 1937," which in all probability is the beginning of another far more serious depression, is conclusive proof that we cannot borrow ourselves into a lasting recovery.

In fact, ever since 1930, we have been borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

On March 1 1935, the administration hit upon a new scheme to raise money with which to pay unearned tribute to the money changers under the guise of interest on the public debt.

At that time the administration started a high pressure sales program for the sale of United States Savings Bonds.

Millions of dollars have been spent in advertising, and every conceivable type of propaganda resorted to, in order to further the sale of these bonds.

On December 13, 1937, the Treasury Department proudly announced that the total cash sales had passed the billion dollar mark.

Quite an achievement. Maybe? Unless you also consider that the unearned tribute paid to the money changers, under the guise of interest on the government debt alone, during this same period, amounted to nearly $2,240,000,000. In other words, **for every dollar the government received from the sale of United States Savings Bonds, it paid out $2.24 in unearned tribute to the money changers under the guise of interest on the public debt** —for which society did not receive one penny's worth of wealth in return!

I wonder from whom the administration will borrow money with which to pay the interest on the United States Savings Bonds?

Congress, by a short joint resolution on June 5, 1933 repudiated all obligations of the United States government to pay its debts in gold.

Unless we stop issuing bonds, and adopt a policy of issuing full legal tender currency instead, it may soon become necessary for Congress to enact another short Joint Resolution repudiating all interest-bearing tax-exempt bonds.

—S. O. Sanderson.

Rochester, Minn.

Farmer May Not Add One Cent to Cost of Products

To the Editor:

I just feel compelled to write you about a mistake you made in the first column of the Indicator in this week's issue (Jan. 10). Here is some of what is said there:

> "The farmer who produces the goods and the grocer who sells it were **both** forced to add to the cost of the food in order to meet their taxes."

You have so much to do that it is surprising that more mistakes do not get into the paper. This is the first and only one I have ever noticed since the beginning of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The reason I write you about this is because I farmed all my life, and know by actual experience that the farmer can add not even a copper penny to a whole carload of his products. The fact is (of course, you know all this) that **the farmer has absolutely nothing to say about the price of his product**, and they set it so that the farmer is forced to sell below cost of production.

The Department of Agriculture has the facts—that the farmer has been selling below cost of production for the last 90 years! That selling below cost is the real farm depression, and that depression will continue no matter what else is done about helping the farmer. It is a simple fact that no business can survive if it has to sell its product below cost.

It seems to me that if the government does not see to it that the farmer gets a right price for his goods, then the farm depression will sooner or later ruin the whole United States. As it is the farmers are leaving the farms, just because they can no longer live there.—the high rents, and by the way, the renter pays all the taxes and a big share on top of that, and if he can't meet it, he is put off the land. Many young men and girls are leaving, going to the towns and cities looking for work, when there are ten to 15 millions of people already out of work in the towns and cities.

If the government would get us cost of production and a little over, the drift would soon start from the cities, back to the farm, and the drift from the farms to the towns would soon stop.

From Chicago west to the coast, at least 400 million people could live on the farm, and live well.

I wonder if the government is ever going to do the right thing for the farmer. Or are they going to keep on talking birth control and deportation and war. **I fear that they will sooner or later decide that war is the only cure for the unemployment situation.**

I hope that you will keep on fighting against the money changers and speculators and that you will finally get the workingmen in the cities to understand that the farmer is forced to sell below cost, and all that is connected with that. Too many city people blame the farmer for high food prices. Such ignorance should not exist.

—William Koester

Fairfax, S. D.

Winners Attest Value of 'Know America' Contest

It is remarkable that prize winners in one contest seldom repeat in succeeding competitions. You would think that, if a person is good enough to come out ahead in one mental test, he should rank pretty high in another. But such is certainly not the case. **Each contest brings out a completely new set of winners.** Of course, the margin between success and lack of it is often very close with many contestants. Sometimes it is all decided by one flash of thought, good or bad, while working out the solution to one particular question.

Several of the prize-winners in our **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest** were entered as contestants in our first **"KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" competition**—and did not win. But they stayed right in there—working out the questions week after week—learning social justice—entertaining themselves—and now they are winners. Here's how their victory reacted upon them:

John Duffy, one of the tying contestants for the Grand Prize, is a product of the "aould sod," County Mayo no less. He is 30 years of age and at present unemployed. Orphaned at the age of 14 years, he began at once to earn his own living. He says: "My interest in social justice is the natural result of the hardships and suffering experienced in those early years of my life. I am a sincere admirer of Father Coughlin."

Mr. Emiel M. Brookhart, one of the tyers, is nigh on 46 years old. He is married and has six children. By trade Mr. Brookhart is a boilermaker, but is at present employed as a watchman. He says: "I have listened to Father Coughlin ever since he started on the radio and have followed him closely in his fight for social justice. I consider his paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, the most instructive ever published."

Miss Mary M. Sonntag, who also took a third of the first three prizes' total, is a native of Bridgeport, Ohio. She describes herself as "a simple saleslady and doer of general housework."

Mrs. Edwin Swenson, winner of the Fourth Prize, is a Chicago housewife and the mother of two children. Born near Warsaw, Indiana, she is a graduate of Our Lady of Providence Academy. She says: "My family comes from a long line of American ancestry of Protestant faith. For having known the Sisters I shall always be grateful, as it is impossible to contact them and not be better for the touch. It is a satisfaction to know I have absorbed some of Father Coughlin's teachings. We are happy to have him with us again, as we missed his stimulating and encouraging messages during his long interval of silence."

Werner M. Schaefer, of Milwaukee, winner of the Fifth Prize, is one of a family of eight and a World war veteran. He is a graduate of St. Mary's Parochial School and is at present employed as a park attendant.

People Too Dumb To Vote on War?

To the Editor:

The Ludlow war referendum bill has been defeated and, like other measures which will help the people, apparently pigeon-holed forever, unless the people of America awake and demand action. Defeat of the bill means that the so-called representatives of the people who voted against the enactment of the referendum, believe their constituents do not have sufficient intelligence to know whether they should go to war in foreign lands. **If the people of this nation are too dumb to decide if and where they are to fight and get killed, then the voters are too stupid to elect to office these same representatives, whose representation of the people is a mockery.**

The people were not questioned then as to their inability to vote. But the first time that a bill comes along that will really give the people of this country the power to decide whether we will fight in other people's wars, the administration throws up its hands in horror and puts down the foot of dictatorship on the bill, killing the hopes and freedom of the American people. **Awake, America! Your stupidity is the laughing stock of foreign countries.**

—John Prezio.

Troy, N. Y.

Urges United Pen Action

To the Editor:

For the past ten years and more, our beloved leader, Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, has told us how the bankers with the mere stroke of the pen, have created credit, and at the same time are ruining the country.

Now why do not we the people reverse matters, and use our pens. Why not all readers write to their Congressmen and insist that they act to restore to Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof?

If we will all use our pens, we may get some action. The pen is mightier than the sword.

—Charles Leyland.

Brockton, Mass.

Praises Pastor In Brooklyn

To the Editor:

Allow me to congratulate the Reverend Father Curran for encouraging the sale of SOCIAL JUSTICE outside his church in Brooklyn every Sunday.

One way to remedy the existing economic evils is for the people to be informed through such a publication.

—Winifred A. McDonnell.

Boston, Mass.

Readers of Paper Offer Views On Improved SOCIAL JUSTICE

To the Editor:

This letter is writen in response to your request to comment on the new arrangement contemplated for **SOCIAL JUSTICE**. I think the suggested change is a capital idea, and as a charter subscriber to the review, I sincerely endorse this change.

If suggestions are in order, here is mine. We readers save our papers and compile a permanent history. In the new style book, the adoption of the following would facilitate this:

Restrict advertising matter to the front and back pages. A number of issues may then be taken, after removing advertising matter from the front and back, and bound in permanent form. This system is used by the National Geographic magazine.

To go a step further, and possibly make this a revenue producing means, I would suggest that the book-binding process be handled by the Social Justice Publishing Co. I am only submitting the idea because I believe it is of some value.

—**William F. Moran, Jr.**
Woodhaven, N. Y.

Half the Value Is Appearance

To the Editor:

I think Father Coughlin is correct. Print **SOCIAL JUSTICE** in a form that is attractive to the eye.

Writers declare that half of the value of a written article is the pictures that accompany it.

—**F. A. Schoen.**
St. Louis, Mo.

Wants More News Of Congress

To the Editor:

I have been reading over your paper of January 24, asking us to write our opinions of the paper. Where I sell **SOCIAL JUSTICE** men who used to take the paper, have not been taking it from me lately. They say it seems to be the same thing over and over. I suggest that we take two pages of the paper and devote those to our Congress in Washington each week, what bills they pass, and the names of the congressmen who seem active on the different bills.

I am very much in favor of the paper continuing as a weekly, for five cents a copy, as it is now. I feel that if the price is ten cents, and every other week, it will not be long until people will lose interest. I sell 100 papers every week.

—**Joe B. Goebel**
Parma, Ohio.

It Must Be Every Week

To the Editor:

We are always receiving surprises. The recent one is a bigger and better magazine, but are we being jockeyed into a semi-monthly paper? What shall we do with the intervening week?

No doubt the advertising advantages suggested for **SOCIAL JUSTICE** would be remunerative. Personally I would prefer to pay more for the paper and keep the ballyhoo out, but I feel the advertising would not be the grinning - smoking - pulchritude make up which seems to be the American classic of the day.

Many people are becoming fed up with the mediocrity of radio advertising and turn their dial when the ordeal begins, but there is a certain class of merchants and manufacturers who would starve if there were no medium by which John Public would be induced to enter their establishments and be relieved in a lawful manner of his hard earned cash.

—**M. A. Cypher.**
Butler, Pa.

Lassitude of Rank and File Is Union Peril

To the Editor:

After reading a letter in the January 24 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE by a Detroit auto worker and signed "Disgusted," will say that I am also a worker in the auto industry and am also disgusted.

More disgusted with the worker, if possible, than with the officials of the union.

I have worked in the auto plants a good many years, belonged to a good union, and took part in a lively strike long before the U.A.W. or the C.I.O. was ever dreamed of, and I know just about what happens in auto workers' union circles.

A small political group worked their way to the front in the original auto workers' unions with the intention of running them or wrecking them. They did a very poor job of the former, and a mighty good job of the latter.

Now the same old gang, with a lot of new recruits, are in the U. A. W. and are still using the same old tactics.

The bad part of it is that they are still getting away with it.

The majority of the workers are without former experience in labor unions, while the Communists, though small in numbers, have speakers who are more or less trained in running or disrupting meetings and are continually taking the floor. Occasionally they take the count, but not often enough.

It seems as though the fellow who waves his arms the hardest and talks the loudest is the one who takes the eye of the worker. So, when committees and officers are to be chosen, they are the ones selected. The present mess is the result.

Of course, all of the officers are not red, roaring radicals. About 40 per cent of them will fit in that class.

Another 40 per cent are just plain, inefficient opportunists (very poor).

The other 20 per cent are on the level, but receive very poor support from the membership.

The sad part of the whole thing is that the big majority of the members pay their dues (when the shop steward catches up with them), never attend a meeting, leave it to these so-called labor leaders to run their affairs for them, and get all of their economic education through the sport pages and the funny papers.

So let's not blame the C.I.O. for everything.

Blame those who are "too busy" to take care of their own business.

Get this idea in your own head and preach it to your shop and in your meetings.

Your 10 per cent raises will do you no good if private interests can continue to regulate the purchasing power of your wages.

—**Also Disgusted.**
Detroit, Mich.

Wants More Foreign Articles

To the Editor:

I just had time to skim over the current issue of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, but lingered on the article on new plans. I am glad of the proposed change in **SOCIAL JUSTICE**. It will attract many who regard those things.

I do, however, like to see the paper take up as many subjects as possible especially about other countries, — **how** they succeed, or **why they do not.**

I was going to recommend ads, and am glad that you beat me to it. What harm, provided you can keep your independence?

—**Frank Martin**
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Little Red Riding Hood

—Lewis in the Milwaukee Journal.

What Big Teeth You Have, Grandmother!

What People Is List Supposed to Convince?

To the Editor:

I wish to take exception to Mr. J. M. Alvarado's article in SOCIAL JUSTICE for January 10.

He believes that "there is no better or more effective method to convince both the people and the representatives." . . . Mr. Alvarado would have SOCIAL JUSTICE print the names of Congressmen in favor of sound money on one page, and all others on the opposite page so that the people could bombard the "enemy representative" with suitable correspondence.

May I ask Mr. Alvarado, **what people?**

Last presidential election, we had in my town approximately 1,200 active Social Justice unit members, about 400 of whom voted in favor of sound money. The total vote here is about 5,000.

There is only one logical conclusion. I should say that at least 75 per cent of the people existing on $50 a week or less, are still ignorant of what constitutes "sound money," and where it should come from.

The Congressmen as a whole are aware of this ignorance on the part of the masses. However, if he wishes to hold his job, he must necessarily honor the organized forces most successful in moulding public opinion, and you can rest assured that these moulders of public opinion have not and are not going to unfold for public benefit, the system of finance in force in this country.

Peace, prosperity and the will to know God, will be most prevalent in that nation whose people as a whole are best informed on those subjects now being almost exclusively taught by one man, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.

I am a factory worker, who in between times, have been trying to find out what makes the wheels turn so irregularly.

—**E. S. Dougherty.**
Elyria, Ohio.

Refute Charges Of Chicago Critic

To the Editor:

Concurrence of a "warning" in SOCIAL JUSTICE against all fund raising parties for Fr. Coughlin, the official notice in last week's paper and a letter of accusation from Mrs. Hulda Kelly of Chicago, unfortunately combine to do an injustice to a hard working state organization and its loyal supporters.

Reports by a Certified Public Accountant, showing receipts of $210 from an outing at Ilgair park and $596 from a mass meeting held at the Ashland auditorium are in the hands of National Co-ordinator Baertschi and have been acknowledged by Father Coughlin's office.

The Chicago and Illinois leadership of the Social Justice movement is in the hands of honest men—men successful in their own affairs who have been giving of their time and means to the promotion of social justice. Their circulation reports to SOCIAL JUSTICE show weekly gains; they filled promptly their local advertising quota with responsible advertising, before that policy was rescinded; and they have been liberal and generous in their support of Father Coughlin's broadcasts. Operating as an autonomous district group, we have sought to settle our own disputes—on the rare occasions when any arise—without troubling National Co-ordinator Baertschi, and especially without bothering Father Coughlin.

As to Mrs. Hulda Kelly, whose unkind letter appeared last week, neither she nor her husband (so far as the state co-ordinator is concerned) are even eligible for membership in a Social Justice council. Mr. Kelly holds a city job obtained through political influence and both are reported to me to be active in Chicago politics.

Mrs. Kelly's baseless charges deal a severe blow to real social justice. Once more we repudiate dissention and we renew our support for class co-operation and social justice for all.

E. S. Kelley,
State Co-ordinator for Illinois.
Chicago, Ill.

Memorial Mass For Bishop

To the Editor:

On January 20, a first anniversary memorial Mass was celebrated at the St. Joan of Arc Church, Jackson Heights, Long Island, for the repose of the soul of the beloved late Bishop Gallagher, as requested by the members of former Social Justice unit 86.

Congratulations on the wonderful plans for the new SOCIAL JUSTICE review.

—**Dorothy A. Maher.**
Jackson Heights, L. I.

Laurence Reader Answers Fair Play

To the Editor:

In answer to a letter which appeared in your January 17 issue, signed by "Fair Play," of Laurence, I would like to say that there is no doubt that a certain few in this great city of ours are getting fair play, and it could be possible that "Fair Play" is one of them.

The editor hit the nail on the head when he asked for the article worthy of printing in this great paper of ours on the president's acts, not his words.

If "Fair Play" expects to find such an article in our Laurence papers, he's got a "job" on his hands.

—**Neighbor.**
Laurence, Mass.

Shall U. S. Fight for British?

New War Will Hinge On European Rule in Orient

(Continued from Page 1)

philosophy. The Indians, the Chinese and the Japanese have been developing the principle of "Asia for the Asiatics." This thought took deep root, first, amongst the oppressed populations of India. During the past fifteen years is was developed by Mahatma Ghandi and his disciples.

"Why should our populous country, teeming with wealth and natural resources, be enslaved to a small group of people resident in London?" so 60 million untouchable Indians ask themselves.

"Why should our hundreds of millions of people live in poverty, exploited by the maharajahs who are held upon their luxurious thrones by British cannon and bayonet?

"Why should our provinces be preyed upon by English-speaking merchants who preach to us the gospel of brotherly love and practice the gospel of international injustice?"

"Remember the battle of Plassey and Clive! Remember that when America won her independence, we lost ours!"

These and similar thoughts have been whispered up and down the axis of ancient India from the Himalayas to Singapore. In other words, the latent embers of democracy have, at length, been fanned into Asiatic flame.

Orientals Cite Hypocrisy of "Allies"

"Did not Great Britain and America, the proponents of independence, wage the World war to make the world safe for democracy?" these orientals ask.

"Is not democracy the rule of the people, by the people and for the people?" they inquired.

"If that be so, **why do not the Indians rule themselves, for themselves and by themselves?**" they concluded.

North of India, in Tokyo, there re-echoed the words of **"Asia for the Asiatics."** Japanese interpretation of it is one which is described as an imperialistic democracy similar to that adopted by Great Britain. Their ambition is to imitate England by amalgamating into one great empire through conquest the countries of Manchuria, of China proper, of India, of the entire East.

For the last ten years, with zealous persistency, the government of Japan has been pursuing this program. Well did they learn their British lesson.

Several provinces of China already have fallen under the domination of the Nipponese. Tomorrow, their objective will be Hong Kong, the British acre in China. Tomorrow, the world conflagration will begin when the Oriental's cry of "Asia for the Asiatics" is heard in the streets of British China!

European Rule in East at Stake

These things, my friends, are well known among the circles of international diplomacy. These significant facts, therefore, offer an explanation of the war preparations now being made and of the understanding now being cemented between Russia, England, France and America, the foreign nations now controlling Asia.

European Russia dominates Asiatic Russia.

France possesses more territory in the Orient than it controls in Europe.

The British Isles are insignificant in wealth and in population compared to their holdings in the eastern hemisphere.

The United States, vitally concerned with the future of the Philippines, is more strangely concerned with the prosperity of the the Bank of England and its international complications. **These, then, are our natural allies in the forthcoming war to make the world safe not for democracy but for the injustices of the past and for the continuance of servility amongst the races of the East.**

In plainer words, the forthcoming conflict is shaping itself into a contest between non-Asiatics who illogically rule Asia and Asiatics who logically desire a democratic home rule.

Why Shall U. S. Fight This War?

The question of paramount importance is: Shall we Americans become party to this impending conflict?

If we believe in the policy of "America for the Americans" why not sustain the policy of "Asia for the Asiatics"?

Or, shall we repeat the disastrous mistake of 1916 by enmeshing ourselves in the net of foreign intrigue, lured on by some fantastic ideal of preserving the world's peace when, in reality, we become accomplices in preserving the domination of Europe in Asia?

I hold no brief for either India, or China, and less for Japan. Nor do I hold animosity towards the English, French or Russian people. Nevertheless, **I question both the morality and the practicability of our becoming party to a continuation of abuses which grew out of the battle of Plassey in 1757 when England conquered India.**

America has a plenitude of problems with which to occupy herself at home. **If our government desires to be the policeman of the world, let it begin in the mines of Pennsylvania, in the textile mills of the eastern seaboard, in the desolate farmlands of the middle west and in the canyons of greed erected in Wall Street.**

"Asia for Asiatics" Policy of Vatican

Pursuing its traditional "long view" policy in international affairs, the diplomacy of the Vatican is asserted to be hoping and working for **"a permanent working agreement between Japan and China" which would exclude equally the interference of**

(1) Russian Bolshevism, and

(2) British, American and French commerce and high finance.

According to the Rome correspondent of the Catholic Herald of London, the Vatican is prepared—in the event of such a real working agreement being reached—to "intensify its policy of increasing the native episcopate and clergy in both countries and will insist all the more strongly on native ecclesiastical art with a view to the establishment of a strong national church in China and Japan, completely independent of European support in men, power and money."

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

much power in Washington as is now concentrated there, to meet the present crisis, we will have to concentrate all power probably in one strong man even to hope to attack the deeply intensified problems that would follow another world war.

5. End our traditional dream of world peace and establish ourselves as a militaristic power. Another war of world proportions would level us down, in terms of material and monetary resources, to equality with the bankrupt nations of Europe. As we did in the last war, we would be forced to "finance" our allies (we being the great creditor nation of the world), and our debtors, who are now in default on billions of debts, would owe us countless billions more, while they would be, immeasurably less able and less willing to pay us.

6. Put the United States in the position of "making the world safe for atheistic communism." There is no question in the mind of any rational person that in a world war, during this generation, our country would be allied with Britain. There is no question, furthermore, that Soviet Russia would be allied with Britain. That would put us in the position of spending our billions of dollars and sacrificing our hundreds of thousands (or millions) of young men to place Russia influentially on the winning side in a "peace" conference that would probably destroy every other potentially powerful nation on earth.

* * *

THERE are literally dozens of other demonstrable disasters that the United States would be "begging for" should our citizens permit our politicians to get us involved in another world massacre. The foregoing, six, however, are more than enough to force America, as a man, to rise up against the war-bent policies of our president and our Secretary of State—if the people would only get down to thinking about them NOW!

The Auto Finance Racket

(Continued from Page 6)

all the insidious terms of the contract. Let him be amiss in performance, and see how quickly he loses the car and his equity.

While Doe surrenders the title, all the responsibilities of ownership are incumbent on him. He must assume the liability of the owner in event of damages resulting from law suits, and pay all claims. He also must pay taxes on the car and keep it readily available for the finance company to seize at its own pleasure.

And seize the car it will, with or without legal procedure, by force or otherwise, if Doe lapses in his payments. The next step is to sell the car at public auction or private sale. Since Doe waived his statutory privileges when he signed the contract, the finance company may conduct this sale whenever and wherever it chooses without giving Doe a chance to pay off his indebtedness and retrieve the vehicle. The sale may be held in the offices of the finance company and, ironical as it seems, be "bought" by the company (a case of buying its own property) at a ridiculously low price. If the car is in good condition, this is the usual procedure.

Is the finance company now finished with Doe? Not by a country mile. After "buying" the car at its own price, the company deducts lawyer's fees and other miscellaneous expenses—set by itself—for the purpose of creating a deficiency judgment. The unfortunate Doe, after having his bones picked, must now submit the very marrow from them. He has lost possession of the car, together with his equity in it, but he still owes money! If he is without funds, property or job (or mayhap picks this moment to die), his personal representatives, heirs or assigns must pay the deficiency judgment. Otherwise, his wages are garnisheed or a lien placed on his property.

After it is all over and the garage is empty, Doe's sense of humor, if he has one after this unhappy experience, may take expression in a bitter laugh when he remembers that the finance company drove the car away bearing the license plates which he purchased. Yes, that is in the contract, too.

A Colossus Astride Rhodes

By Leon Hamilton

(Copyrighted by Social Justice Publishing Corporation)

Death Sentence for Bank Holding Companies Will Pave Way for Greater Government 'Monopoly' With Internationalist Still in Control of Money

THE Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's report of its recent survey of the banking situation in the nation discloses that 23 major bank holding companies, through 400 subsidiary and affiliated banks, control approximately one-eighth of the total deposits in the nation's 15,000 banks.

Officials of the F. D. I. C. refuse to comment upon this survey, which seems to have been the inspiration for the dire threats and sinister warnings which President Roosevelt delivered to holding companies—particularly to the bank holding companies.

A monopoly which controls one-eighth of the nation's banking assets could—and does—control the remaining seven-eights of the nation's assets in the hands of independent bankers.

Six and a quarter billion dollars of depositors' money is a tremendous force of destruction when placed in the hands of a monopolistic banker who can use it as a weapon against independent competitors with comparatively insignificant financial reserves.

DURING the years between 1920 and 1929 these monopolists forced their competitors to invest in shaky foreign government bonds, in fly-by-night foreign enterprises and in over-inflated domestic real estate, while they placed their resources in United States government bonds, in gold-edged domestic securities and in guaranteed dividend stock. When the inevitable crash came, the independent bankers discovered that their assets were repudiated government bonds, stocks of bankrupt enterprises and securities of deflated real estate. For all practical purposes all that remained of their depositors' savings were worthless stock certificates, government bonds and real estate mortgages.

The nation discovered that the monopolists controlled the banks of the country.

Bankers Support "Death Sentence"

Immediately before the national political conventions of 1932 the banking situation was tense. The Dawes bank in Chicago—forerunner of the bank holding company—exercised such monopolistic control over its affiliated banks that, with its imminent collapse, the banks of the entire mid-west were threatened with financial ruin. To stave off temporarily the inevitable, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loaned some $90-million to the Dawes bank, so that it could liquefy its assets and soften up the assets of subject banks. But the loan was not sufficient to liquefy the assets of all affiliated banks. The Michigan bank holiday heralded the collapse not only of the mid-west banking monopoly, but also of the nation's banking system, which was more or less dependent by the ties of monopolies upon monopolistic banks in various sections of the country.

It is understood that officials of the F. D. I. C. agree with President Roosevelt that bank holding companies should be eliminated. Some of these officials have indicated privately that they support the "death sentence" bill for bank holding companies—a bill introduced recently by Representative Wright Patman. It is our opinion that the survey of the F. D. I. C., and the ultimatum delivered by President Roosevelt following its publication, were the barrage preceding the offensive to be launched for the adoption of such a "death sentence" bill.

Evidently the "death sentence" bill for bank holding companies emanated from the same source as the "death sentence" bill for utilities. Between the two measures there are marked similarities and inescapable repetitions. Whereas the utility bill proposed to confiscate by excessive taxation and bureaucratic regulation the privately owned utility companies, and to socialize and collectivize these enterprises in a monopolistic government corporation such as the T. V. A., the banking bill proposes to regulate banking so despotically and to dominate bankers so tyrannically that the bankers would welcome the opportunity to affiliate their banks with the monopolistic F. D. I. C.

Government Bureau Would Take Over

Patman's bill would eliminate holding companies by prohibiting them to own any stock in the 14,000 banks insured by the F. D. I. C. In other words, the government monopoly of banking known as the F. D. I. C. would enter into unfair competition with private bankers who are unwilling to affiliate with the F. D. I. C., because they reasonably fear governmental bureaucracy.

However, the F. D. I. C. will not affect the monopolistic bankers or destroy their control over the banks of the nation. On the other hand, it seems that **the F. D. I. C. would aid the cause of the banking monopolists by creating a greater and more powerful governmental monopoly,** which would be under the banking monopolists' despotic control. By legislation the F. D. I. C. will accomplish what the monopolists have been unable to accomplish—**the subjugation of independent bankers and the collectivization of independent banks in a government monopoly.**

THE F. D. I. C., like a Colossus astride Rhodes, is a government monopoly capitalized by the Treasury of the United States. Because it is the creature of the Treasury Department, it is absolutely dependent upon the Federal Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve Bank controls the Treasury by holding its unredeemed bonds, by issuing and evaluating its money and by controlling its gold reserve. The monopolistic bank holding companies are members of the monopolistic Federal Reserve Bank. Then—like the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Reichsbank of Germany—the Federal Reserve Bank is affiliated with the International Bank of Settlements and Acceptance, the instrument of world monopoly of finance.

Federal Reserve Controls Life Blood

Of itself the Federal Reserve Bank can control all banks by artificial inflation or deflation of cash and credit, by fixing rediscount rates by upping and downing reserve requirements for member banks, by calling or floating loans, etc. Through its member banks the Federal Reserve Banks control not only the affiliated banks of the F. D. I. C., but also independent banks. No single bank can operate by and for itself, because no individual bank can oppose the banking system of which it is necessarily a dependent part.

Secretary Morgenthau also has indicated his opposition to bank holding companies. Testifying before a House sub-committee on appropriations, he said that the number of such companies is increasing and that he feels it is "an unhealthy situation." Mr. Morgenthau is allied by the directorate of flesh and blood, as well as by the directorate of common financial interests and mutual monetary policies, with the world banking monopolists. As is evident, he is authoritatively familiar with the vast banking empire of the holders of international and national holding companies.

Because of the identity of the persons opposing bank holding companies, and because of their former entanglements with the Pharisees of Finance and the Scribes of Script, it does not seem reasonable or logical to believe that they will launch offensives against their money masters—the holders of banking holding companies multiplied ad infinitum.

"Death sentence" bills on utilities and bank holding companies are the portents and forerunners of other "death sentence" bills attacking big business. **These bills would destroy monopolies by setting up governmental monopolies which must be subject, by the very nature and functions of the monetary system, to the monopoly of international finance.**

The proximate purpose of the bill is to centralize authority in a government bureau but the remote purpose of the bill is to be confiscatory collectivization of private property and personal wealth. The bills seem to be steps in the planned economy for establishing an authoritarian state with collectivized production, socialized wealth and centralized power.

Fr. Coughlin Replies *Continued*

(Continued from Page 2)

passing salutary laws for mass production industry and the laborers engaged therein.

"Just laws, however, will mean nothing unless a managed currency or regulated dollar will work hand in hand with regulated industry.

"America cannot continue using debt money ad infinitum. The compound interest resulting from the re-issuance of bonds or from re-financing will prove to be an obstacle to progress if we accept compound interest in the sense in which the modern banks do.

"These are days when all of us must have courage to face this problem. We must work together to see that want in the midst of plenty is abolished and to see that this plenitude now available will not be obstructed in its distribution through a scarcity of reasonable credit and currency issued tax-free by the government."

* * *

AGAIN, in urging class co-operation to solve our economic difficulties, he wrote:

"There is a tremendous amount of class conflict in America. There are many forces aiding and abetting it. At present I am occupied with preaching the doctrine of class co-operation, which implies building up a team spirit between labor and industry. To my mind, it further implies the regulation of mass production industry and the regulation of currency and credit so that there will be no want in the midst of plenty."

* * *

IN reply to unfounded criticism that he was "anti-Semitic," the following is quoted:

"It is true that some questionable Jewish papers and Gentile papers favoring Communism have levelled that charge against me. The better class of both Jews and Gentiles was too intelligent to be deceived by the so-called Communistic propaganda.

"It is true that I have castigated the Jewish bankers—not all of them, but only those who were deserving of it. I have done the same thing to Gentile bankers, both Catholic and Protestant.

"In our struggle for social justice good Jews and good Christians must stand together refusing to protect, much less applaud, persons whose policies have blackened civilization.

"My voice has never been equivocal on this subject."

No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

National Weekly Review

5c Per Copy

Volume V. No. 7 | Royal Oak, Michigan | February 14, 1938

HOUSING ACT A HOAX

Program, Like Former Plan, Will Guarantee Bank Profits With The Taxpayers' Money

Another housing act has been foisted on the country by the administration and, like its predecessor, it is nothing but a scheme to underwrite bank exploitation of the public.

Wrapped in an American flag to conceal its ulterior provisions, the Wagner Housing Act, as finally approved by Congress and sent to the president for his signature, is the Federal Housing program all over again with one or two slight changes.

Again the banks are being depended upon to lend money to home builders at an unjust interest rate, and again, fearful that the lenders might lose anything on their investment, the government has guaranteed to insure these loans.

Disenchant yourself of high-powered publicity that has accompanied the enactment of the Wagner Act. In no wise is the government going to do anything constructive for the people. The bankers are to be the beneficiaries. Not only is the administration giving them an opportunity to make loans at interest, it is also using the taxpayers' money to secure the loans against possible loss.

Requirements Are Difficult to Meet

The people are being told that this arrangement will be the undoing of Old Man Depression. How ridiculous! The bankers are at fault for the economic ills of the country now. How can further subsidization of them help matters any?

Prospective home owners might as well get a loan from a bank on the regular 6 per cent terms, so strict are the requirements to be met under the Wagner Act. Here is a brief idea of how it works:

If you wish to build, say, a $5,000 home, you must have a steady income, the prospects of paying off the loan in 25 years, and get the government to agree to insure a mortgage loan. Secondly, you must be able to pay about $700 in cash, including a $500 down payment and other expenses. The next step is to find a banker willing to put up the money for a $4,500 mortgage.

Prevailing Wage Is Voted Down

The one worthwhile feature of the legislation—greater income to the working classes through the creation of new jobs — vanished when the senate voted down a prevailing-wage amendment sponsored by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. Administration leaders killed it on orders from the White House. The amendment had the support of organized labor.

The whole bill was enacted by a scant Senate majority of two votes —42 to 40. It was the first major legislation of either the special or regular sessions to be sent to the White House.

Jury Finds Oil Firms Are Guilty of Price Conspiracy

The Rockefeller Standard Oil trust has run afoul of the law again and has heard itself condemned as a criminal conspirator in the courts of justice.

As this is written, 16 major oil companies and 30 individuals stand convicted of fixing gasoline prices in 10 mid-western states during 1935 and 1936.

Criminal conspiracy to violate the anti-trust laws was the verdict returned by a federal grand jury of Madison, Wis., in a sensational decision recalling the break-up of the Standard Oil of New Jersey trust 25 years ago.

Among the individual defendants found guilty were the presidents of nine oil companies, including Standard Oil of Indiana, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., (a New York branch of Standard Oil), Shell Petroleum, Tide Water Associated Oil, and Pure Oil.

New Deal Had Failed to Act

The decision marked a clear-cut victory for the people in an apparently open-and-shut case of price fixing. The jury was composed mainly of farmers and independent blusiness men, who accomplished what Attorney General Cummings and other New Dealers in the Department of Justice, through appalling negligence, had left undone.

Everyone knows that the big oil companies have been violating the price fixing provisions of the anti-trust laws for years. How, otherwise, could every company operating in a given territory raise or lower prices for gasoline identically at the same hour of the same day? How could these price changes tally to the tenth of a cent unless there was a conspiracy among the big oil companies?

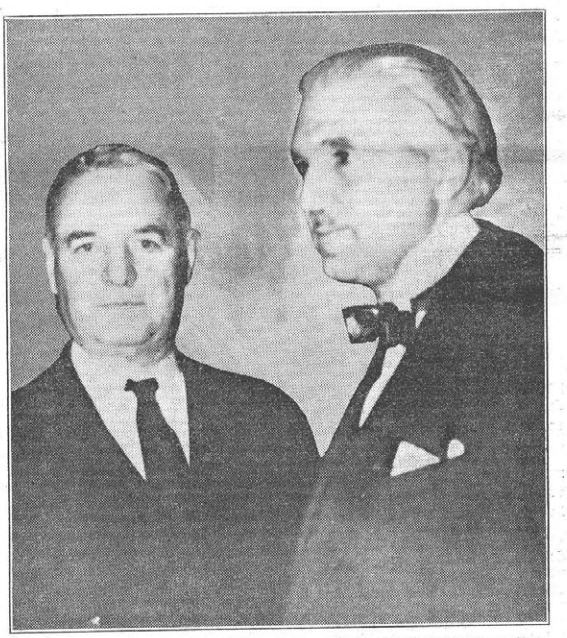
Besides Socony - Vacuum and Standard Oil of Indiana, at least two other arms of the Rockefeller combine were among those convicted by the Madison grand jury —Wadhams Oil Company and the Sinclair Refining Company.

The states in which the alleged price fixing took place were Wisconsin, Michigan, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas. It took the jury only eight hours to reach a verdict.

Rags to Rags

Rags make paper; paper makes money; money makes banks; banks make loans; loans make poverty; poverty makes rags. —*From the Elkhorn (Wis.) Independent.*

"Master Mind" of Oil Monopoly



Charles E. Arnott, right, of New York, vice-president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and named by the government as "Master Mind" of a conspiracy to create a huge oil monopoly in the Middle-West. He is discussing an appeal with Col. William J. Donovan, chief of defense counsel, after a federal grand jury in Madison, Wis., convicted him and 29 other individuals and 16 oil companies.

Era Passes With Death of Lobbyist

The death of Andy Furuseth, 83-year-old lobbyist for the Seamen's Union, removed a colorful character from the Washington scene. The blond Viking was the last of the old school of congressional button-holers.

Furuseth had many pieces of legislation beneficial to his "constituency" put on the federal law books.

Andy's type of lobbying went out of style when the United States Chamber of Commerce introduced a new wrinkle in the profession. The Chamber's method was to compile and present facts and figures—that is, facts and figures favorable to the end the chamber was seeking—to the committee handling a certain bill, and later on to individual members.

Lazy members of Congress were grateful to get figures without undertaking laborious research themselves. Only a small percentage had the enterprise to look behind the furnished information for the propaganda it was meant to convey.

R. O. Printing Co. Royal Oak, Mich.